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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 8, 1892.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Senator Crisp, in a recent interview, sensibly said: "As to coming tariff legislation, I will only say the McKinley law will have to fulfill the promises of the Chicago platform to be fulfilled."

The following is the official vote of Virginia for President, canvassed by the State Board. The vote of the highest electors is given in each ticket. Cleveland, 163,977; Harrison, 132,253; Weaver, 12,274; Bidwell, 1,000. Cleveland's majority over all 35,810.

The fact has been ascertained, says a Raleigh correspondent, that the executive committee of the State Farmers' Alliance have given orders that Otho Wilson was on no account to be given any position in the State business agency of the Alliance.

It has been decided that the $25,000 appropriated by the Legislature for the North Carolina exhibit out of the direct tax fund was sufficient. This is said to relieve all further trouble, and the work of making the exhibit will be actively pushed. A year ago it was thought that the amount appropriated would not be available.

The Egypt Coal and Railway company, says a Raleigh correspondent, has been reorganized and a large sum of money put in it by Boston men, upon a showing by special mining experts that there are 15,000,000 tons of coal available. No less than $105,000 is being expended for new machinery and the output of coal will be from 500 to 1,000 tons a day. A Boston firm has just contracted for 3,000 tons.

The electoral college will probably stand 277 to 258, Harrison 138 and Weaver 28. Indiana goes Democratic; Ohio, except one Democratic elector, cast her vote for Harrison. Oregon casts one for Weaver, and three for Harrison. Weaver carried Colorado, Kansas, Nevada, North and South Dakota. But North Dakota is said to be still in doubt. The count of the vote cast for individual electors makes it uncertain whether the electors of Ohio may not have intended to go for Cleveland. Seward, who headed the Democratic electoral ticket, leads Lorenzo Vickers, one of the Republican electors, by 1,716. It is thought that many voters through mistake marked the Australian ballot law in force in that State voted for Seward only when they really intended to vote the whole Democratic ticket and so marked their ballots improperly. This, however, is presumption and cannot be proved.

If the people will take time to think now that the great quadrennial struggle is over, they will perceive, says a contemporary, that it was in a marked sense a newspaper campaign. All the old veterans who had taken part in presidential campaigns, back as far as 1840 and before, remarked during its continuance that it was a very quiet campaign, that there had never seen before so little of outward demonstration. Some called the quiet apathy and indifference, but others more charitably said, "No; there is a great interest in it, but the people are reading their newspapers instead of marching about with torches and banners, and there will be a great vote polled." The result justified the estimate and the prediction. Never before in the history of this country have the newspapers taken such a hand in a political campaign. The great influence they exerted is due to the fact that more people read newspapers and that the strongest batteries of the press were arrayed on the side of the Democracy. To the Democratic press the party and the country is deeply indebted for its bold and convincing discussion of the issues which were recently put before twelve millions of voters.

One of the effects of the tendency to consolidation of the States of this Union which has grown out of the late war and also out of the wonderfully improved facilities of intercommunication which railways and telegraphs have brought about, finds expression in a convention, which held its meeting in New York the other day, of delegates appointed by eight of the States. The topics which have so far engaged the attention of the Commissioners are: The form of acknowledgment of written instruments, the time of maturity of notes and bills, the form of seals, the execution of wills, the age of consent to marriage, the authentication of the marriage contract, the forms requisite for its dissolution, and the uniformity of weights and measures.

Whatever degree of success such efforts may meet with as to the rest of the topics enumerated, it would seem impossible ever to secure uniformity in the divorce laws of the different States, on account of the radically different views on the subject which prevail in the Northern and Western States, on the one hand, and in the Southern States, on the other. In the former the marriage tie is so much more loosely regarded than in the latter that there would seem to be no common ground to proceed from.

The Treasurer of the United States, Mr. E. B. Nebeker, has submitted to Secretary Foster his annual report on the operations and condition of the Treasury. The net ordinary receipts of the Government for the fiscal year were $354,357,784, a decrease of $37,674,-572 as compared with the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were $345,023,330, a decrease of $10,349,354. The surplus revenue was thus cut down from $37,239,762 to $9,-334,454, including the public debt. The total receipts for the year were $736,401,296 and the expenditures $684,019,289. Compared with 1891 there was a saving of upwards of $14,-000,000 of interest. Analyzing the true condition of the Treasury and setting aside the trust funds, the Treasurer shows that there was a working balance of cash and deposits in banks amounting to $207,110,451 at the beginning of the year and to $165,718,150 at the end. The public debt is given as $1,545,996,-654 on June 30th, 1891, and $1,588,464,144 on the same date, 1892. According to the revised estimates the total stock of money of all kinds in the country on June 30th was $2,374,334,-554, an increase of $150,000,000 in the year, the circulating certificates of deposit, etc., the increase of the effective stock of money was only $50,000,000. Of the aggregate stock of money at the end of the fiscal year $771,-392,315 was in the Treasury and mints, leaving $1,603,081,736 in the hands of the people. The holdings of the Treasury increased $50,-000,000 and the amount in circulation $100,-000,000 during the year.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Funeral services were held at the White House Thursday over the remains of Dr. Scost, after which they were taken to Washington, Penn., for interment. ——The State Board of Canvassers which met at Raleigh Thursday got through the count of the electoral vote. The Fifth district contest was settled. ——The business men of Augusta, Ga., have decided to have that city represented at the World's Fair whether their State is or not. ——The average of the estimates of the cotton crop made by members of the Norfolk, Va., exchange is 6,786,-572. ——The Georgia Legislature passed the resolution favoring the Hatch bill. ——The Association of United Railway men of America has been formed with headquarters at Chicago. ——A half dozen persons in St. Joseph, Mo., have been indicted for renting their houses to be used as dives and bawdy houses. Only by a mistake of the grand jury did their judge escape indictment. ——Officials of the Treasury Department are surprised that the Inman Steamship Company has taken no steps to obtain American registry for the steamers *City of Paris* and *City of New York* under the act of the last session of Congress. ——Four desperadoes were captured in Montana Saturday who had held up a train. ——Tom and Walter Talbert, two noted Mississippi murderers and desperadoes have been captured. Officers have been in search of them for months. ——The official count of Wisconsin gives Peck, Democratic candidate for Governor, a majority of 7,815. ——The committee of the International Monetary conference has decided to report adversely on the De-Rothschild proposals and will now consider the proposed modification to them. ——A Japanese man-of-war was sunk the other day by a collision with a British steamer. —— The city of Augusta sold $115,000 4½ per cent. bonds for $114,784 cash. A Sussex county, Va., man on Tuesday ate two or three gallons of vension hash, coffee and crackers and other things. He died the next day. ——An anti-Parnellite member of Parliament is unseated on account of the intimidation exercised by the Catholic priests. ——The summons in the suit against Mr. Cleveland and others was served on the President-elect Wednesday night. ——The cholera is breaking out in new fields in Europe. ——A locomotive on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad bursts her boiler, killing the engineer. ——The paying out of gold by the Austrian Government caused quite a sensation. Many of the shopkeepers and others did not care to take the gold in payment, being entirely unused to that kind of money. ——The authorities of Sullivan county, Tenn., are puzzled over the mystery of two murders that occurred there some time ago. ——The Macon, Ga., Telegraph is in the hands of receivers and will probably be sold in thirty days. ——The State Department was notified that cholera has broken out in Brittany, France. ——The vacancies in the Treasury Department and on the Supreme bench of the District of Columbia will not be filled at once. ——The liquor men of South Carolina will combine to fight the prohibition bill on constitutional grounds if it passes the Legislature. They will spend $1,000,000 on the fight. ——During November the public debt was decreased $1,080,849. ——Trouble has again begun at the Tennessee Coal Creek mines. The miners at Black Diamond mine have struck and are making threats. ——A man was waylaid and murdered near Rome, Ga., for the money received for three bales of cotton. ——Mr. Blaine is reported as still improving. ——Much excitement was caused in Madrid Thursday by the explosion of a bomb in the streets. No one was injured. ——The Federal soldiers at Fort McPherson committed many robberies around Atlanta. ——Jay Gould's fortune is estimated by intimate friends at $100,000,000. ——Warrants were sworn out in the Federal Court at Columbia, S. C., against a number of citizens of Anderson county charging them with conspiracy in obstructing the United States supervisors in the discharge of their duty. ——A fatal railroad collision occurred at Macon, Ga., Friday. ——Senator Hansbrough thinks the chances of passing the Hatch bill are waning. ——At Erie, Pa., a man shot his wife then placed his head in front of a moving railroad car which decapitated him. ——The Appropriations committee of the House are discussing plans for concert of action in cutting down the amounts of appropriations by the next session of Congress. Chairman Springer of the Ways and Means Committee does not know yet what action his committee will take in regard to the tariff. ——The friends of Tom Watson to the number of about 3,000 mostly negroes, held an indignation meeting at Thomson, Ga. ——The line officers of the Second Regiment met at Durham last week and elected field officers. ——A very perceptible earthquake shock was felt at Chattanooga Friday. —— Mrs. Harrison's children conveyed to their father the cottage at Cape May formerly belonging to their mother. ——The Michigan Salt company has advanced the price of salt ten cents a barrel. —— Herr Lasker defeats all comers at chess in Baltimore. He won twenty-one games played at the same time. ——Cleveland's majority in Illinois was 26,-993. ——Harrison's plurality in Maine was 14,727. ——The average majority of the Democratic Presidential electors in California is 271. ——The electoral college will most probably be divided. ——Jay Gould died at 9:15 Friday morning. Secretary of the Treasury Foster does not think Gould's death will have any appreciable effect upon the financial market. ——A steamship line has been established between Newport News, Va., and Liverpool, the Chesapeake and Ohio owning the controlling stock. Six steamers are to run on the line. ——Near Sanford, in Moore county, N. C., on Thursday evening a stranger, either a mulatto or white man of dark complexion, entered the house of Randall McDonald and deliberately killed his two aged sisters and compelled McDonald to give up all his money. A white man at Sanford answering somewhat to the description is now under surveillance. —— The State Canvassing board devoted Friday to hearing the contest from the Fifth Congressional district. Many affidavits were filed on both sides. The argument began at 5 o'clock. ——Mr. Cleveland has been invited to Old Point, Va. —— The latest report from Brussels is that the committee of the Monetary conference has reconsidered the vote by which it agreed to report adversely on the DeRothschild proposals and has reported them favorably.

How Diamonds Are Sold in Paris Markets.

On the second floor of a cafe in the Boulevard Montmartre, in Paris, the market or bourse of precious stones is held, always in broad daylight. Very few strangers to the trade can penetrate this sanctuary, not because the access to it is difficult, for the door is always wide open, but because the portfolios close and the stones disappear the moment an unknown face appears at the threshold. Instead of animated traders the stranger only finds a few dull-eyed Jews carelessly playing a game of bezique. There is a Turk there too—the Turk that looks so much like a stage one, except that he is yellow, and wears very loose trousers; but these trousers are full of diamonds. Don't believe for a moment that these good Jews, the merchants in precious stones, are afraid of robbers. That is the smallest thing that bothers them. What they dread is to let the profane, and especially the small jewellers, know the real value of their goods. As soon as the stranger departs the arms stretch out, and the portfolios reappear. The greater number of these portfolios are made of tin and are closed with a lock and key. In a moment the tables are covered with little bundles of white paper formed like those in which the druggists put rhubarb or sulphate of magnesia. These packages are opened, and in less time than it takes to tell all the tables, including the billiard table, are covered with precious stones that might startle the Shah of Persia. A strange spectacle is presented by those sordid old men quietly taking from their pockets three or four million francs worth. Each one of perhaps 10,-000 packages contains so many brilliants.

After they are disposed of the rare stones are introduced. Here there are sapphires as big as nuts. There lies a black diamond almost as large as the twelve pearls that surround it. Here again is a necklace made of fifteen emeralds that would make as many snuff-boxes. "Here is a rare bargain," shouts one of the merchants, "one of the finest pieces of ancient jewelery known. It is a necklace that belonged to Mdme. La Princess de Guemenee. Mounting, diamonds and all are ancient. Prince Proisetoiloff refused £3,000 for it twenty years ago." The necklace is passed from hand to hand. The merchants gaze at it with attention. The eye-glasses come into play. Indecision and doubt are painted upon some faces. At last the necklace is passed to Michel. He is the great judge. He takes the thing, weighs it in his hand, looks at it with an indifferent air and says, "The two brilliants are ancient. They come with their mounting from the Countess de Prejean. The two others, still finer, once formed part of a necklace which was stolen in Venice in 1804 from Mdme. Morosini. This necklace belonged later on to Lady Temple, whose husband purchased it at Candahar of Isaac Lieven. Lady Temple gave it to her daughter, who sold it three days after her marriage. As for the sapphire in the centre, that comes from the sales of Mdle. Schneider. The rest is new and comes direct from Hamburg. But, after all, it is well preserved, and £3,000 does not seem to be too much for it."

As extraordinary as it may appear there are now living five or six individuals who know all the costly diamonds and all the rich jewels in the world, and they are able to recognize them after a lapse of thirty years, even when they had first only seen them a moment, as certainly as a tailor would recognize at thirty paces the customer who forgot to pay him. When a robbery is committed in the house of a well-known jeweller, a thing which often happens in Paris, London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, if there is among the objects stolen a stone of more than ordinary value it is sure to be found again, although it may take many years to bring it back to its owner. A single-row of pinkish-tinted pearls, as large as marrow fat peas, and perfectly round, was sold recently in Paris for £24,000.

The Great Library of the United States.

When it is considered that the largest existing public library, that of the French Government of France, contains as yet but 2,300,000 volumes, and that ample space exists in the edifice now rising on Capitol hill for storing more than twice that number, it will be perceived that the wants of the future are well cared for. While nearly every government edifice appears to have been built only a generation and its uses have long overgrown its limits, this one, through the farsighted liberality of Congress, will provide room for the nation's books for nearly two centuries to come.

The ultimate cost is limited to $6,000,-000, a sum somewhat less than half the cost of the Capitol or of the large building erected for the accommodation of the State, War and Navy Departments. The library building covers very nearly the same space as each of these government buildings (about three acres), and is constructed of solid granite, with iron, brick and marble interior. Its ample interior courts and numerous windows will render it the best lighted and best ventilated library of large proportions yet erected.—A. R. Spofford in Forum.

Explanation of a Passport.

A passport is a license to travel, and also a safe conduct, or warrant of protection. By means of it monarchs or governments restrain the entrance of foreigners into their dominions, or the exit of their subjects from their territories, and also endeavor to secure the safety and freedom of their subjects while traveling abroad. Passports are of very ancient date, and the first on record was mentioned by Ralzac as having been given by the Roman Emperor, Julius Cæsar, to a philosopher. It was in the terms following, namely: "If there be any one, on land or sea, hardy enough to molest Potamon, let him consider whether he be strong enough to wage war with Cæsar." The system became very oppressive in Europe at the end of the eighthteenth century, and still remains so as far as Russia is concerned. In all European countries, save the United Kingdom, passports still continue to exist.

The Negro Vote.

Mobile Register.

But for the negro vote having been cast almost solidly for the Republican candidates for President they would have been defeated at every election since 1872. In Ohio that vote is 25,068 and Harrison's plurality in 1888 was 19,599. In Indiana it is 12,883 and Harrison's plurality over Cleveland was only 2,348. In New York the vote alone in each of those States would give Democratic majorities.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE She can refer you to many of its friends.

A Plundered Treasury.

The new-fangled method of book-keeping introduced by President Harrion's first secretary of the treasury was doubtless designed to obscure the real condition of things. By including the gold reserve, the national bank redemption fund and fractional currency, it was possible to make a handsome surplus appear on paper when in reality there was a deficit in the treasury. Under President Cleveland the books of the treasury were kept in a plain, business-like way so that everybody could understand by a glance at the secretary's statements the exact condition of the public funds.

The Republican method of keeping accounts was exposed during the campaign, and the real condition of the treasury fully exposed. The following brief statement from the New York *Herald* shows how the public purse has been plundered:

When the Democrats went out of office in March, 1889, there was a surplus of a hundred million dollars in the treasury. When they return to power in March, 1893, they will have to meet a deficit of a hundred millions.

In other words, the Republicans found a hundred million surplus and will leave a hundred million deficit.

A prolific cause of this depletion of the national treasury has been the notorious pension extravagance of Republican legislation. The headlong increase in the number of pensioners and the amount of pensions during ten years is shown by the following figures:

	Number Pensioners.	Amount Pensions.
1882,	285,697	$ 54,296,280
1883,	303,658	60,431,972
1884,	323,756	57,273,536
1885,	315,125	65,693,706
1886,	365,783	64,584,270
1887,	406,007	74,815,486
1888,	452,557	79,646,116
1889,	489,725	89,131,968
1890,	537,944	106,493,890
1891,	676,160	118,548,959

This shows that in the first year of the present republican administration the amount paid in pensions was eighty-nine million dollars. In the second year it leaped to a hundred and six millions, and in the third it rose to more than a hundred and eighteen and a half millions. In the fourth or last year of republican rule the aggregate will be a hundred and fifty millions, and the next year it will reach two hundred millions unless the outflow is checked.

New Markets for Cotton.

Mobile (Ala.) Register.]

The completion of the Nicaragua Canal would open new markets for our southern cotton. It is impossible to estimate the extent of the demand which would come from China and Japan. The cotton-spinning industry in Japan had a period of extraordinary activity during the first half of the current year. The mills in that period produced 41,000,000 pounds of yarn, against 44,000,000 during the whole of 1891, and 42,000,000 during the whole of 1890. The thirty-five spinning mills worked on an average 182½ days during the six months, the average day's labor being twenty-two hours. The number of hands employed was 21,430, of whom 16,010 were women. The average wages for men were under 12 cents and for women under 6 cents per day.

In spite of the large production, the demand was greater than the supply, and at the end of the half year the stocks of yarn were very small, while the mills were engaged in doing work ordered from three to six months beforehand. The total production of the year is expected to reach a hundred million pounds.

From a statement of the dividends paid by the principal mills as compared with those paid for the previous half year, it seems that of the ten largest mills only two paid dividends under 10 per cent. for the six months, while others paid 25, 20, 19, 18, 15, 12 and 10 per cent. In the previous half year the highest dividend was 13, while in only two mills it was over 10. The explanation of this sudden prosperity is said to be a succession of good rice grain, and a great improvement in silk culture, and the prices in foreign countries for Japanese silk.

Preaching Emigration to Africa.

A recent Atlanta telegram says: A peculiar African craze has been started among the negroes of Atlanta. There is no agent going about among them picking up dollars by pictures deftly painted of a land overflowing with milk and honey this time, but well known responsible negro preachers are advising their people from the pulpits to emigrate to Africa. The cause of the craze is due to a combination of circumstances. An alleged discrimination against them on the railroads in Georgia stirred up a feeling among the colored race in the first place. Afterward an order issued by the Consolidated Street Car Company assigning seats to colored people added fuel to the fire. Whatever the cause, it is certain that the doctrine of emigration is being preached from many of the negro pulpits in the city. In Bethel Church, on Wheat Street, last Sunday night the negroes were advised by the preacher in the pulpit to "leave this Georgia and go to their own country, Africa, where they would have equal rights and help govern." Among other prospects this pulpit orator held out to his congragation was street cars of their own. Other negro preachers are holding out emigration to Africa as the only future salvation, in a worldly sense, of the American negro race. These sermons are having marked effect on those who hear them, and it may be that a bona fide emigration to Africa will set in. One of the negro preaching has signified a willingness to lead the way.

University Degrees.

Chapel Hill Correspondent Charlotte Observer.]

As many people do not know exactly what "Highest Honors" means in a university I will quote it from Dr. Winston:

GRADUATES.

The Bachelor's degrees are conferred either with or without distinction. If a student has attained grade 1 in 5-6 of the work of his course, he will receive a degree "summa cum laude."

If he has grade 1 in one half the work, or grades 2 in 5-6 he will receive a degree magna cum laude;" if his grade is 1 or 2 in 1-2 his work, he will receive a degree "cum laude."

No distinction is awarded when a student has received a grade below 3 in any study.

In the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior classes a student will receive "Highest Honors," if he receives grade 1 in 4-5 of his work; "honors" if he receives grades 1 or 2 in 4-5 of his work.

No distinction is awarded when a student has received a grade below 3 in any study. This method will doubtless prove a good one, in inciting students for high marks.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Carolinas at Chicago.

Charleston News and Courier.]

Miss Florida Cuningham, who has recently returned from a convention of the board of managers of the World's Fair, was seen by a reporter yesterday and reluctantly consented to a brief interview.

"I had no place on any of the standing committees up to the time of the last meeting, as I was only commissioned alternate, although acting lady manager from the time of my appointment as alternate, in April, 1891. Mrs. Price, a popular lady manager from North Carolina, requested in open session that my name should also be added to the committee on Colonial display, and it seemed fitting to her that I should represent South Carolina upon it, as it was my resolution which formulated the plan; and her motion was seconded and carried.

"I cannot help telling you that this matter of the Colonial display is considered by many the most important of our standing committees, and one of the Chicago papers characterized it a year ago as promising to be the ideal feature of the World's Fair."

"Who superintended the Colonial exhibit?"

"Mrs. Kidder, of North Carolina, is chairman of the committee. She gracefully offered to resign her position when I was regularly appointed lady manager, as she considered it due that I should occupy it as its instigator. She is well fitted for the place, and as South Carolina cannot have the first place, I am glad to see the able representative of the Old North State to the fore."

Associate Justice Burwell.

Hon. Armistead Burwell, appointed by Gov. Holt Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in the place of Justice Shepherd, was born in 1839, in Hillsboro, N. C., where his father, Rev. Mr. Burwell, then had his celebrated schools. He graduated at Davidson College, in 1859, with honors, and went West, where he was when the war broke out. Thus he came to join the Western army, where he served gallantly and with great credit.

After the war he studied law at Charlotte, and recived his license to practice in the county court in 1867, and in the Supreme Court in 1869.

In 1872 he formed a law partnership with Hon. Zeb B. Vance, which continued until the election of Vance as Governor in 1876.

In 1880 he represented Mecklenburg county in the State Senate, where he served with distinction. Subsequently he was associated in the practice of the law with Plat. D. Walker, Esq., and has steadily increased in reputation as one of the leading lawyers of his section. Justice Burwell is a man of pleasing address and engaging manners, and he is esteemed as one of the finest specimens of North Carolina manhood. He stands very high for integrity of character, singleness of purpose, and sincerity. As a lawyer he is regarded not only as learned, but as being peculiarly gifted with clearness of intellect. That he will in all respects be equal to the high station to which he has been called is confidently predicted by all who know him.

The Toastmaster.

London Correspondent N. Y. Herald.

The toastmaster is selected by virtue of his voice and his whiskers. He is always a man big of stature, full of whiskers and wrapped about a voice of thunder, full, sonorous, oily and unctuous. It is as if the obsequtousness of a thousand generations of butlers were concentrated in his voice. Yet he robs his H's and brings out the round O and R's with a fulness the Count Johannes never equalled.

His business is to stand behind the chair of the Chairman or President as he sits at table. When the list of toasts is given out then comes the toastmaster's opportunity to earn his wages. He draws himself up, swells out his chest, and cries out in stereotyped formula something in this fasion: "My Lords and Gentlemen: Pray charge your glasses and drink the toast of the serin-comie journals, coupling with it the name of the Hon. St. Clair McKelway." Then he shuts up, the guests drink as they do at any other dinner, and the man whose name has been mentioned gets up and makes his speech.

St. Clair McKelway, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, knows more about toastmasters than any man in America, having made a great number of speeches under their supervision. He has made a special study of toastmasters and has decided to import the institution into Brooklyn and make it a feature of the social life of that village.

A Hungarian Dance.

In a little book entitled *Down the Danube*, Mr. Poultney Bigelow describes the Tschardasch, which he says is "the most completely satisfactory dance in the world. The lady rests her hand lightly upon the cavalier's shoulder, he in turn holding her at the belt. Otherwise the dancers do not come into personal contact. Fortunately for me, the muscular activity incident to canoeing on the Danube from Donaueschingen to this point made me feel fit for a boat race. Gentle hands and engaging language little by little, overcame habitual shyness, and before I knew it my feet were nimbling about as freely and happily as those of the rest. As the music becomes more exciting the spirits of the dancers rise; they break away from one another, and dance off and on with the prettiest of fancy steps, each as it were, coquetting with the other, the lady eluding and then approaching her cavalier. They dance now demurely; now widely; hands are raised; hats and handkerchiefs are waved; shouts ring out; the steps are sometimes like those of a reel, at other times like any kind of a jig; but throughout most perfect time is kept—that is to say, perfect harmony with the mad music of the gipsies."

Col. Sam. McDowell Tate.

Raleigh News and Observer.

Col. Sam. McDowell Tate, of Morganton, the new Treasurer, is a gentleman of ability, who will without question perform the duties of the office satisfactorily to the public and with credit to himself. He is an agreeable, pleasant gentleman, and will make a courteous as well as painstaking officer. Col. Tate served gallantly and with credit and honor during the war as Colonel of the 6th N. C. regiment. His next public service that we recall was as superintendent of the Western North Carolina Railroad right after the war. Later he was president of that road up to 1868, and he was then continued in as trustee of the company. Subsequently he served with distinction in the legislature, and was, we believe, chairman of the Senate finance committee. During Cleveland's administration he was appointed to the very responsible office of Bank Examiner, whose duties he discharged so satisfactorily that he has ever since been continued in office by President Harrison.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

—OF THE—

LIVE BUSINESS HOUSES IN FAYETTVILLE.

FOR THE GUIDANCE AND DIRECTION OF VISITORS TO THE CITY, AND CUSTOMERS IN CUMBERLAND AND ADJOINING COUNTIES OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

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Letter- and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

B. R. Taylor,
Person Street,
Merchandise Broker and Commission Merchant.

T. S. Lutterloh,
Dealer in
Shoes, Hides, Furs, Wool, etc.

Martin House,
—BY—
Jno. M. Martin, - - - Old Street
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public. Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

N. Ingram,
Manufacturer of Sausage,
Butcher and Dealer in Fresh Meats of all kinds. Fish, etc.
At my Restaurant at junction of Dick and Person Streets meals will be served at any and all hours during the day, and until 9 o'clock at night.

HARNESS.

C. P. Overby,
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Whips etc.

CHAS. GLOVER,
AUCTIONEER
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

MANUFACTURING.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.
Dr. J. W. McNeill, Pres. J. T. Denny, Supt.
C. L. Taylor, Sec. & Treas.

Fayetteville Wooden Ware Co.,
Manufacturers of
The "Iron-Bound" Well Bucket, Oak and White Cedar Ware.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

J. P. Thomson, Pres. A. A. McKethan, Sec. & Treas.
Fayetteville Cotton Mills,
Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

Fayetteville Cedar Works,
A. A. McKethan, Jr., Prop.,
Manufacturer of Cedar Ware.
We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg-shape Oak Well Buckets.

Fayetteville Ice Co.,
Donalson Street,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Ice all the year round.

Goodwin & Remsburg,
Fayetteville Granite and Marble Works.
Estimates furnished on application, and correspondence solicited.

Walter Watson,
Dealer in
Hardware, Guns and Pistols. Cart and Buggy Material a Specialty.

McMillan Bros.,
Manufacturers of
The Seamless Turpentine Still, and General Metal Workers.

A. A. McKethan, Jr.
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JAS. D. McNEILL, Proprietor.
Grain, Meal, Flour, Mill-Stuffs and Feed.

Carolina Machine Company,
Engines, Boilers, etc. Repairing a Specialty.

LIVERY STABLES.

J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

Ransom Burns,
Livery, Feed and Exchange Stables,
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Geo. A. Burns,
In rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Best and most stylish turnouts, on short notice.

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Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

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Undertakers and Cabinet Makers, Window Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirror Plates, etc.

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W. J. McDonald,
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Tobacco, - Snuffs - and - Cigars,
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes a specialty. N. E. Corner Market Square and 2 and 4 Green Street.

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Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.
Agent for Bay View Beer and Mountain Whiskies.
Orders Promptly Filled.

J. M. Martin,
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Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

J. A. Burns & Co.,
Gillespie St.
Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Beer, Cigars, etc.
Pure old North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

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F. W. Thornton,
Largest Dry Goods Establishment in the State.
Wholesale Department 2nd and 3rd floors.
Nos. 7 and 9 Hay, 34 Hay and 1 Donaldson Sts.

Williams's Metropolitan Racket Store,
Dry Goods and Notions of every description and quality.
Hats, - Shoes, - Etc.

C. H. Calais & Co.,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Notions,
Hay Street.

Isadore Jackson,
Person Street.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes.

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H. R. Horne,
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, SEEDS, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,
23 Hay Street.
Soda Water and Milk Shakes in season.

W. C. McDuffie, Jr.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Garden-Seeds, etc.

CLOTHING.

Novitzky & Bro.,
The Fayetteville Clothiers. Gents' Furnishings, Stylish Suits, Hats, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

W. A. Crawford,
Merchant Tailor,
WILSON, N. C.

The Racket Clothing Co.,
The Greatest Combine of them All.
They give you Novelty, Neatness, Durability, Style and Cheapness.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

W. N. Tillinghast,
Hay Street,
Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

JEWELRY.

Established 58 Years.
Warren Prior & Son,
JEWELERS.
Repairing of Fine Watches a Specialty.

Frank Beasley,
Dealer in
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
Repairing done in best manner and warranted. Engraving finely executed.

J. J. Whaley,
Hay Street,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Silverware, Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, etc

FURNITURE.

S. Sheetz & Sons
(Established 1870)
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

W. B. LaFar,
Haigh Building, Opp. A. B. Williams, No. 57 Hay St.
Furniture, Matresses, Clocks, Lamps, Shades and Tin Sets.

INSURANCE.

H. I. McDuffie,
Thornton Block.
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

Jno. A. Pemberton,
Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.
Hotel LaFayette Building.

Geo. A. Thomson,
General Insurance Agent—Life, Accident and Fire.

John Underwood,
General - Insurance - Agent,
Gillespie Street.

POE & CO.,
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., DEC. 8, 1892.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE VICTORY.

In the OBSERVER of November 24th, we took occasion to express our own opinion to the following effect:

"In considering this subject, [the question of what course should be pursued with reference to the tariff], it is be borne in mind that the piecemeal or hole-punching mode of attacking the tariff adopted at the first session of this Congress and which may be considered as one of the effects of Mr. Crisp's defeat of Mr. Mills, was adopted instead of a sweeping act of legislation solely on the ground of expediency. That is to say, every one agreed that there was not the slightest chance of inducing the Senate and the President to accept a repeal of the McKinley act or to approve a general bill of affirmative tariff legislation. Under those circumstances it was deemed wisest to take the chance of winning the approval of Senate and President for single acts of repeal such as the free cotton tie bill, the free binding twine bill, &c. Or, if the Senate, or the President, should refuse (as it turned out the Senate had the hardihood to refuse) to agree to any one of these plain propositions of relief for the people, then, said our friends in Congress, the Democratic party can go before the country with a few clean-cut issues which even he of the people who runs may read and understand. It was simply a matter of expediency, under the circumstances—the circumstances being that the Democrats were unable to legislate affirmatively with a hostile Senate and Executive. No Democrat, so far as we are aware, ever for a moment donbted that if the Democratic party had been in full possession of the government, as it will now be after the 4th of March, it would have interpreted the Congressional elections of 1890 as a command to repeal the McKinley law. There is now not only no reaction from the position then assumed by the people, but they have reiterated their command in thunder tones. It seems to us clear that whatever may be done at the assembling of Congress in December, the new Congress should be called in extra session during the new year, that they should repeal the McKinley act, appoint a commission to consider the further reduction and revision of the tariff, and adjourn. It is not necessary that the repeal of the McKinley act should take immediate effect. That is a matter of legislative detail which requires a more minute consideration—such, for example, as whether it would be best that the repeal should take immediate effect and the holders of stocks of goods laid in under its provisions be allowed a rebate; or, the same and a wider purpose be effected by setting the date for taking effect at a sufficient time in the future to prevent unnecessary injury to business.

"These are, as we have suggested, matters of detail. Upon the larger question, it seems to us there can be no doubt in the minds of any who have watched the drift of public sentiment since 1888—to say nothing of what the Democratic notion of right and wrong prompts."

Elsewhere we print an extract from the New York *Herald* giving what purports to be the views of Mr. Cleveland as expressed by the Democratic leaders nearest to the President-elect. A Treasury deficiency would of course, require the calling of an extra session. But we believe that when the whole subject is reviewed for final action, it will be found necessary, independently of the question of a Treasury deficit, to repeal the McKinley act at an extra session of Congress. This need not be called in March, but better during the Summer, and the preparation of a bill for the further revision of the tariff could be entrusted to the Ways and Means committee, or to a tariff commission, so that the new Congress might have the best part of its tariff work cut out for it upon its assembling at the regular session in December. This, in our humble opinion, is the only way by which the people's unmistakable demand for repeal of the McKinley act can be satisfied.

The admission of the new States would of course also engage the attention of the extra session. The two acts would require but a short time, and the Congress could then adjourn over to the regular session, not only without disturbing the "business interests" by what it had done, but after having taking tne surest steps possible to serve those interests by settling the attitude of the new administration towards them.

JAY GOULD.

Jay Gould, whose death is announced in this issue of the OBSERVER, was certainly one of the most remarkable men this country ever produced.

By his masterful will, his marvellous sagacity and his bold ambition, says a contemporary, he acquired such power as is seldom wielded by one man.

He became the terror of the stock-market, the problem of financial circles and the most gigantic force ever felt in the railroad world. His practice was to wreck the property of others, to acquire the ruins and reconstruct them for himself. He did this time and time again, rarely failing to accomplish his designs, though they were frequently opposed by powerful individuals and corporations. He ruined men as mercilessly as he wrecked railroads. In pursuance of his designs he seemed to be blind to all that stood between him and his object. The greed for power more than the love of money seemed to be his ruling passion, but he realized that money brought power when used by bold and unscrupulous men and he marshalled his millions as a general places his troops to make them most effective.

He was much feared, much hated and little loved. He was the incarnation of cold, calculating and despotic force. The results of his enormous labors caused more misery than joy, and his influence on markets and on men was undoubtedly bad.

HISTORY AT THE UNIVERSITY.

There is no subject in which the carelessness of our North Carolina people has been more conspicuously exhibited than in their inattention to the history of their own State. Many matters of extreme importance to our reputation have been the subject of controversy because permitted at the time of their occurrence to go unsung—notably, of course, among the rest, the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Such being the case, it was a good day's work that established the Chair of History at the University. Last week, at the request of Dr. Battle, we published a list of subjects that may be written upon to contest for the prize offered by Dr. Chas. G. Hill, of Baltimore, for the best historical monograph in connection with North Carolina History. The prize is intended to foster historical studies and composition among the alumni of the University of North Carolina; and we trust that, now that the result of the election has taught us that we still have a country worth living in and for, Dr. Battle's organized plans for promoting such studies will be largely availed of.

THE DEMAGOGUE.

The political disturbance among the people which has been such a marked feature of the history of this country during the past two years has developed to an unprecedented degree, on the one hand, the power of the Press which has accordingly become the leader of the people, and, on the other, the weakness of many of the smaller politicians who have accordingly drifted into pure demagogism

In the November number of the Boston *Green Bag*, Justice Walter Clark continues his article on the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Glancing over it we find the following beautiful quotation from Judge Gaston's address at the University, which both lays down the true path for the honest politician to tread and pictures the career and fate of the Demagogue:

> Honestly seek to serve your country, for it is glorious to advance the good of your fellow-men, and thus, as far as feeble mortals may, act up to the great example of Him in whose image and likeness you are made. Seek, also, by all honest arts, to win their confidence, but beware how you ever prefer their favor to their service. The high road of service is indeed laborious, exposed to the rain and sun, the heat and dust; while the by-path of favor has apparently at first much the same direction, and is bordered with flowers and sheltered by trees, cooled with fountains and murmuring with waterfalls. No wonder then that, like the son of Abensina, in Johnson's beautiful Apologue, the young adventurer is tempted to try the happy experiment of uniting pleasure with business, and gaining the rewards of diligence without suffering its fatigues. But once entered upon, the path of favor, though found to decline more and more from its first direction, is pursued through all its deviations, till at length even the thought of return to the road of service is utterly abandoned. To court the fondness of the people is found, or supposed to be easier than to merit their approbation. Meanly ambitious of public trust without the virtues to deserve it; intent on personal distinction, and having forgotten the ends for which alone it is worth possessing, the miserable being, concentrated all in self, learns to pander to every vulgar prejudice, to advocate every popular error to chime in with every dominant party, to fawn, flatter, and deceive, and becomes a demagogue. How wretched is that poor being who hangs on the people's favor! All manliness of principle has been lost in this long course of meanness; he dare not use his temporary popularity for any purposes of public good in which there may be a hazard of forfeiting it; and the very eminence to which he is exalted renders but more conspicuous his servility and degradation. However clear the convictions of his judgment, however strong the admonitions of his as yet not thoroughly stifled conscience, not these, not the laws of God, nor the rule of right, nor the public good, but the caprice of his constituents, must be his only guide. Having risen by artifice, and conscious of no worth to support him, he is in hourly dread of being supplanted in the favor of the multitude by some more cunning deceiver. And such, sooner or later, is sure to be his fate. At some unlucky moment, when he bears his blushing honors thick upon him (and well may such honors blush), he is jerked from his elevation by some more dexterous demagogue, and falls unpitied, never to rise again.

"Not these, not the laws of God, nor the rule of right, nor the public good, *but the caprice of his constituents*, must be his only guide"!

LET THE DEMOCRACY KEEP ITS PLEDGES.

Along with the extraordinary shift of power over to the hands of the Democratic party which the late election decreed, comes a commensurate responsibility which in this case may be said truly to be a fearful responsibility. If the party lives up to its pledges as expressed in the Chicago platform, the people will feel relief, the honest portion of the Third party will return to the Democratic ranks, and a long lease of power for the Democracy will result. If not, we shall enter the next campaign in worse plight than for many years.

Let the McKinley tariff be repealed as speedily as possible. The conditions under which its repeal should take effect are a matter of legislative detail that Congress can settle without great difficulty. Let the 10 per cent tax on State banks be repealed, Let the freedom of elections be put beyond menace by the Federal power, by a Constitutional amendment.

THE REFORM CLUB DINNER.

At the Reform Club Annual dinner, two years ago, Mr. Cleveland was in effect put forward as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. It was a notable gathering of distinguished Democrats from all parts of the Union to celebrate the extraordinary triumph which Mr. Cleveland's tariff policy of 1887 had won in the Congressional elections of 1890, then just held. This year's dinner, which takes place at the Madison Square Garden day after to-morrow, will be still more noteworthy than its famous predecessor: in the character of the gathering, in the conditions under which it is given—victory, instead of only the hope of victory—and in the important fact that the President elect is expected to announce his purpose as to an extra session of Congress and to outline the policy of his new administration. In fact it will be the greatest event of the kind ever known in this country.

LET THE CONSTITUTION PROHIBIT A FORCE BILL.

All the signs point to the Republicans dropping the Force bill and fighting the next Presidential election square on the tariff. None the less, however, will it be good policy and good politics if the Democrats will take advantage of their present opportunity and urge a Constitutional amendment putting it out of the power of Congress to pass a Force bill, if the Republicans should regain control of the government. The natural political forces of this country, now that it has grown so great and the one corner of it so little in touch and sympathy with the other corner, are moving towards centralization. The imperative duty of patriots is to counteract this tendency before it is too late.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Congress met on Monday.

* * *

Jay Gould died on Friday morning at 9:15.

* * *

The State Board of Canvassers completed the canvass of the electoral vote on Saturday, with the following result: Cleveland, 132,951; Harrison, 100,346; Weaver, 44,732; Bidwell, 2,636.

* * *

The ladies who have in charge the affairs of the Virginia Dare Memorial Association, says the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington *Messenger*, expect that the $5,000 which was contributed for the State building at Chicago will be allowed to remain in their hands for a new purpose—the erection of an industrial school, or something in that line, for women in this State. It is intimated that this school will be located at the point in the State which makes the best offer. Such has been the custom these several years past with regard to public buildings.

* * *

"If the cotton planters of the South," says the Charlotte *Observer*, "elated with 9 and 10 cents a pound, next year forget the lesson of 1891, they will make a grave mistake. It is true that steady adherence to a 7,000,000 bale crop, as the total yield of the Southern States, may stimulate an increased production in other parts of the world; but, in the meantime, the South, with this average output of cotton, will have become largely self-supporting. Its waste lands will have been given to trucking and intensive farming, the grasses will be cultivated, more attention will be paid to the rearing of fine stock, and the area in tobacco will be increased. A line or two in the *Observer* the other day told a story of the progress in agricultural independence which is worth studying: one Mecklenburg farmer has stored away enough corn this year to last him for three years. The talk about a market for farm products does not amount to as much as it seems. Bread and meat, like money, "talk;" they are part of the intrinsic wealth of any section, and will find the channels of consumption, at a profit, sooner or later. In North Carolina, in almost every county, there are extensive ranges well adapted to sheep raising—an industry that is almost in its infancy with us, and which, in the great territory of the West, is the source of an immense income. The cholera is the great drawback to farmers in this as well as other States, in the raising of hogs, and he would be a benefactor to a great agricultural industry who could formulate a specific against this scourge of the porker. But let the cotton planter of 1893 hold to the plan pursued in the cultivation of the crop of 1892.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Democratic Promises to the People.

In an interview in the Atlanta *Constitution*, Senator Colquit says:

"We promised the people relief from the burdens of tariff taxation and they are entitled to it at the earliest possible moment. I consider an extra session of congress not only expedient, but absolutely necessary."

The senator shows that the tariff was considered by both parties the leading issue, quotes from the democratic platform the clauses denouncing the McKinley law and demanding its repeal and says: "Upon this platform of emphatic denunciation and direct promise Mr. Cleveland was nominated because of his close identification with this profound issue. Democratic speakers aroused the people every where to a hearty realization of the enormous excesses of this protection legislation. We were taunted by our opponents with the charge that for thirty years we had done nothing, but we told the people that for more than thirty years we had not been able to make a new law or repeal an old one, and we promised them that if they would give us absolute power we would offer them immediate relief. They believed it, and are we now to wait a year before we begin? Such a course will disgrace ourselves and destroy our party."

The senator sees no more reason to fear hasty legislation at a special than the regular session and says: "This McKinley law which was atrocious class legislation last June will not be so innocent and harmless next June that we may safely leave it alone until December. From March 4th to the first Monday in December is just nine months to a day, all of which time will be absolutely wasted unless there shall be an extra session of congress."

As to the objection that an extra session will jeopardize business interests, he said, that is the same old cry raised at every attempt to reform taxation and that these sensitive "business interests" are the protected interests which will receive no more special favors and that as there must be a change, it is better for all that it should be made at once.

To the question of how far tariff reform ought to go, he answered: "To the extent of total repeal of the McKinley law and the substitution of a tariff for revenue only. This is what the verdict of the people means if there is any interpretation to it. They have dealt a blow not only at the McKinley laws but the unconstitutional system of which it is the exponent."

Mr. Cleveland and the Extra Session.

The New York *Herald* says: Among well informed democrats the impression exists that President-elect Cleveland has practically made up his mind that an extra session of Congress will be necessary.

The men who have formed that opinion do not belong to the class of mind reading politicians, but they believe an extra session will be called because of things Mr. Cleveland said before starting on his shooting trip. To one of these he disclosed his conviction that it would be impossible to avoid an extra session, because of the condition of the Treasury.

"Of course," said a prominent democrat, who is aware of Mr. Cleveland's feelings on the subject, "the President elect did not mean that this was his final and unalterable view of the subject. He meant that all probabilities pointed to the fact that an extra session will be necessary. He knows there will be a Treasury deficiency and that something must be done in that direction which cannot or will not be accomplished at the short session of the expiring Congress. He also knows that there will be a tremendous clamor of the people for free raw materials and that there is no reason to hope that the republican Senate will recede one inch from its hostile attitude.

"I believe that Senators Gorman and Carlisle, and Mr. Whitney and Mr. Hairity are all in favor of an extra session, to be called not immediately after March 4, but a few months in advance of the regular session. I think a large majority of the democratic Senators want an extra session, and the South and West will demand one in thunder tones."

Mr. Cleveland is expected to tell the people exactly what he thinks of the extra session talk at the Reform Club dinner, December 10.

STATE PRESS.

Not every one that says to Mr. Cleveland, Lord, Lord, and that reminds him of having eaten and drunk in his name and done many wonderful works, is going to be provided with a job, and that's one thing certain. Another is that not every statesman who, during the campaign, was at the head of a committee, principal or branch, is cabinet size. Mr. Harrity's management of the Democratic campaign was very admirable, but if he goes into the cabinet, and Mr. Dickinson, and Mr. Cable, and Mr. Whitney, and all the rest, where do the balance of the boys come in? That committee service constitutes a lien upon the cabinet is a novel idea in our politics. Mr. Gorman conducted Mr. Cleveland through to victory in 1884 and was not invited into the cabinet. Mr. Quay bought the concern for Mr. Harrison in 1888, and was not only not asked to become a member of that gentleman's official household but was snubbed from the first day that the President came into possession of the purchased property. If Messrs. Harrity, Cable and the rest have special qualifications for cabinet positions their claims had better be rested upon those qualifications. If they have not, no amount of committee service could make them fit. As for honor, there is much of it in having conducted a successful campaign; as for emolument, there are places that pay better than cabinet positions. —*Charlotte Observer.*

Whether the offices be regarded in the light of spoils or not, (and that is not the correct view to take of it) there is no reason why men who are avowedly intense Republican partisans, who did all they could while in office to prevent the Democratic party from getting control of the Government, who gave their time and contributed their money for that purpose, and who would have rejoiced with a boisterous rejoicing, as they did when Mr. Cleveland was defeated four years ago, should be continued in office under a Democratic administration, while good Democrats who are in every way competent to take their places, are frozen out. Civil service properly interpreted does not require this, and it is only a forced construction that would suggest it.

A reasonable interpretation of civil service simply means that the Government shall suffer no harm by the removal of competent men to make place for the incompetent, simply as a reward for partisan services. All other things being equal, Democrats should fill all the places in the gift of a Democratic administration, so that the Governmental machinery may be as nearly as possible in the hands of men who are fully in sympathy with the administration and desire its success. "The horse which pulls the plow, should have the fodder."—*Wilmington Star.*

The *Observer's* special Raleigh letter tells of an agreement entered into between Dr. Mott, Loge Harris and Marion Butler to perpetuate the fusion between them begun in the recent campaign—Butler's part of the contract being, we suppose, to hold the People's party men in line and Mott and Harris' part being to deliver the Republicans to them. The scheme won't work. The thing that damaged the People's party most in the late election was the exposure of the fusion that its leaders had entered into with the Republicans; when there is an undisguised bargain between them all the Populists who were formerly Democrats, except the self-seekers and the irredeemably vicious among them, will come back to the Democratic party. On the other hand, the better class of white Republicans, and the negroes, will repudiate the combine and Mott, Harris and Butler will each find himself without a party, their two parties dissolving through the effort to make one of it.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Behring Sea Arbitration.

A Washington despatch of Saturday says: The formal preliminary steps in regard to the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration, which is to meet in Paris February 23rd next, were taken up by the President on behalf of the United States to day. He signed the commission of Judge John M. Harlan of Kentucky, associate justice of the supreme Court, and Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama as the two arbitrators on the part of the United States, and Hon. John W. Foster, the present secretary of State, as agent of the United States before the arbitration tribunal.

Under the terms of the treaty the case of each government was delivered September 1st and the counter cases on each side should have been delivered some time ago. It is said to be a carefully suppressed state secret, not hinted till now, that the whole proceeding of arbitration came very near being broken off by the United States on account of a failure to present the British (or Canadian) counter case contemporaneously with the counter case which the United States itself submitted in good faith promptly on time. It is said that for some days cable messages were exchanged between the two governments which when called for as they probably will be by a Senate resolution of inquiry, will make very interesting reading, provided they can be made public without injury to the public service. However, the danger of breaking off the negotiations, once so imminent, it is now understood is happily tied over, and an extension of time has been granted for fileing the counter cases till February 3d next, and the arbitrators will meet in Paris February 23d.

Climatology of North Carolina.

The above is the title of a publication of 184 pages just issued by the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. It embraces all of the meteorological records ever taken in North Carolina from the earliest times to be present. The first record is in 1820 at Chapel Hill and was taken by Dr. Caldwell, President of the University. One hundred and seventy one seperate sets of observations are embodied in the report taken in seventy-counties. From the results of these observations it is ascertained that the mean annual temperance of the whole State is 58 degrees, and almost exactly the same as the mean annual temperance of the whole northern hemisphere. The mean annual precipitation is 53.29 inches.

Among the table of contents is included a brief history of the N. C. State Weather Service in co-operation with the U. S. Weather Bureau, a report of work done in 1891, annual summary for 1891, tables of normals for the state, index of all observations made in the State, tables of monthly mean temperature and precipitation at all stations from 1820 to 1892, tornadoes in North Carolina from 1826 to 1892, sketch of the physical geography of the State, a general sketch of the climate of the State.

It is believed that few States have ever issued any publication of such permanent value and interest as the present one, and it shows that North Carolina is fully abreast of the times.

There have been six Chief Justices since the State of North Carolina became a sovereign State: John Louis Taylor, Leonard Henderson, Thomas Ruffin, Richmond Pearson, W. N. H. Smith and A. S. Merrimon. To this list add Chief Justice Shepherd. The Supreme Court was organized in 1818.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

The Presidential Vote in North Carolina.

Counties	1888. Cleveland, Dem.	1888. Harrison, Rep.	1892. Cleveland, Dem.	1892. Harrison, Rep.	1892. Weaver, Gideon.
Alm'nce,	1716	1544	1691	1301	337
Alex'r,	943	548	591	420	386
Alleg'hny,	687	407	801	349	....
Anson,	2157	1505	1456	522	770
Ash'e,	1416	1518	1366	1460	134
Beau'ft,	2033	1833	1865	1612	579
Bertie,	1218	1109	1610	1309	384
Bl. den,	1520	1375	1228	1205	321
Brun'k,	1023	965	755	446	685
Bun'be,	2956	2873	3588	3125	29
Burke,	1249	1162	1410	1098	232
Cab'rs	1659	933	1419	679	819
Caldwell	1258	723	1172	614	293
Camden,	588	614	483	504	109
Cart'rt,	1082	714	1213	613	212
Caswell,	1351	1627	913	1522	453
Catawba	2349	765	1711	705	893
Chath'm	2581	2027	1567	727	2035
Che'kee,	673	888	702	835	50
Chowan,	738	808	679	882	80
Clay,	401	290	383	263	80
Cleve'd,	2264	762	1788	722	960
Colum's,	2078	893	1592	813	635
Craven,	1359	2618	1483	1663	291
Cumb'd,	2523	2028	2178	1333	1363
Curr'tk,	1001	461	834	402	114
Dare,	321	337	335	356	....
David'n,	2023	2746	1928	1835	427
Davie,	1008	1199	738	1073	231
Duplin,	2209	1135	1455	986	835
Durh'm,	1835	1618	1490	1264	667
Edg'cbe,	1331	2542	1902	986	613
Forsyth,	2238	2613	2880	2447	469
Franklin	2218	2019	1740	993	1380
Gaston,	1589	1260	1616	1173	380
Gates,	1146	808	942	575	356
Graham,	284	195	335	237	6
Gra'ville	2399	2625	1405	1632	490
Greene,	994	1078	1006	562	255
Guilford	2462	2721	2773	2532	415
Halifax,	2488	2867	3079	1376	459
Har ett,	1468	1100	1222	680	635
Haywo'd	1328	991	1320	788	30
Hend'sn,	915	1297	835	1197	82
Hertf'rd	1107	1055	710	843	139
Hyde,	843	771	858	430	349
Iredell,	2720	1894	2312	1524	614
Jackson,	902	612	977	575	171
Johnst'n	2992	2129	3196	1036	521
Jones,	706	613	670	307	331
Lenoir,	1598	1427	1387	957	448
Lincoln,	1205	922	976	607	447
Macon,	805	754	869	560	178
Madison	1158	1901	1118	1718	118
Martin,	1663	1308	1454	1091	281
McDow'l	1002	874	1053	726	63
Meck'g,	4906	3273	3881	1933	534
Mitchell,	679	1586	714	1327	38
Mont'gy,	992	1297	1011	839	212
Moore,	1955	1826	1674	1460	726
Nash,	2181	1719	977	476	1332
N. Han.	1870	2856	2408	1500	38
N'thp'n,	1684	1996	465	1306	457
Onslow,	1177	453	1137	379	436
Orange,	1613	1299	1117	936	770
Pam'co,	730	605	502	471	347
Pasq'tk,	826	1221	801	1244	224
Pender,	725	758	872	960	137
Perq'ns,	783	986	496	840	292
Person,	1389	1292	1261	1400	335
Pitt,	2569	2358	2051	1201	1398
Polk,	436	418	511	566	3
Rand'ph	2121	2339	2077	1883	552
Richm'd	1729	1743	1700	1122	462
Robeson	2879	1970	2312	1117	842
Rock'm	2351	2176	1784	1961	853
Rowan,	2732	1274	2303	876	794
Ruth'd,	1678	1669	1794	1452	256
Sampson	2390	1608	1299	1235	1619
Stanly,	1021	776	1053	323	221
Stokes,	1442	1363	1217	1610	215
Surry,	1672	1611	1974	1740	63
Swain,	527	453	558	403	217
Trans'lva	523	565	513	502	20
Tyrrell,	372	374	349	295	246
Union,	2067	879	1798	573	828
Vance,	1385	1929	908	1340	809
Wake,	4511	5029	3724	1987	2819
Warren,	549	879	737	1474	861
Wash'tn,	775	1051	533	492	283
Watauga,	908	976	940	839	99
Wayne,	2748	2629	2261	1645	856
Wilkes,	1691	2292	1770	1895	127
Wilson,	2130	1580	2100	497	1050
Yadkin,	1065	1431	1046	1219	165
Yancey,	929	805	927	651	143
Total,	147902	134784	132951	100346	44732
Maj.	13118	.....	000000	000000	000000
Per ct.,	51.82	47.22	00.00	00.00	00.00
Scattering,		2,826			
Whole vote,		285,512			

The scattering vote in 1888 for President was 2,779 for Fisk, Prohibionist, and 47 for Streeter, United Labor.

The vote for Governor was: D. G. Fowle, Dem., 145,925; A. H. Dockery, Rep., 133,475. Majority for Fowle, 12,450.

The returns in the above table for 1888 are not full for Bertie, Pender, Sampson and Warren, the total vote of the State aggregating about 287,500. Since that election large numbers of voters have moved out of the State, reducing the Republican strength in the heavy negro counties.

The canvass of the electoral vote for 1892, completed on Saturday, gives the following:

Chas. B. Aycock, Dem.,.....132,951
Edward S. Blackburn, Rep.,.....100,346
Marion Butler, Gideonite,..... 44,732
Wm. T. Walker, Pro.,..... 2,636

Cleveland's plurality over Harrison 32,605.

State Pensions.

Raleigh Chronicle.]

Dr. Sanderlin, Auditor of the State, and his assistants, have been busy for some time on the pension warrants, and have advanced so far in the work that they will be ready for distribution about Tuesday. The total amount to be paid this year is $97,000, an increase of $10,000 over last year.

Those of the first class, such as have received a wound which renders them totally incompetent to perform manual labor in the ordinary avocations of life will receive $68, of this class there are fifty-one.

Those of the second class, such as have lost a leg above the knee or an arm above the elbow of which there are 236 on the rolls, will receive $51 each.

Those of the third class, such as have lost a foot or leg below the knee, or hand or arm below the elbow, or have a leg or arm rendered utterly useless by reason of a wound or permanent injury, of which class there are 366 on the rolls, will receive $34 each.

Those of the fourth class, such as have lost one eye, and to all widows remaining unmarried, and all other soldiers who are otherwise disabled to perform manual labor by reason of wounds received while in the Confederate service, of which there are 1,239, will receive $17 each.

The increase this year is due to the additional taxes paid by the railway companies.

The University Victors.

Raleigh News and Observer.

The University Foot Ball Team has won the following victories during the present season:

Over Trinity College 24 to 0.
Over the University of Virginia, 26 to 0.
Over the Vanderbilt University, 34 to 0.
Over the Richmond College, 40 to 0.
Over the Alabama College, 64 to 0.

The Duke of Wellington said that the battle of Waterloo was won on the ball ground at Rugby. North Carolina boys and North Carolina soldiers may be relied on in any contests where victory is possible. It is noticeable that the hardest fought victory was won over another North Carolina team.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GREAT HIT
—AT—
FRANK THORNTON'S.

In the selection of my line of
LADIES' WRAPS,
I have made the greatest hit of the season, and the great rush for these beautiful goods attest their genuine merit both as to price and quality. I have just received by express my
Fourth Installment of Wraps,
which are (if such a thing be possible) even prettier and cheaper than the first. These goods come in all the latest novelties, and are perfect in fit and elegant in material. Those who desire to add this essential to their outdoor toilette, would do well to call at once and make their selection while they can secure their size.
FRANK THORNTON.
12—1—92 3t

G. H. WHALEY,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Broker and Auctioneer,
COLLECTING AGENCY.
PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD ON SMALL COMMISSION.
12—1—92.

CHAS. A. GOODWIN. E. L. REMSBERG
Fayetteville Marble
—AND—
GRANITE WORKS
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
—AND—
RALEIGH, N. C.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Marble and Granite Monuments,
Tombstones,
Wrought Iron and Wire Fencing.
The undersigned have formed a partnership for the above work, with E. L. Remsberg resident partner at Fayetteville. Best work and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
GOODWIN & REMSBERG,
Fayetteville, N. C.
10—6, 92—tf

W. J McNAUGHTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
All Kinds of Building Material,
Sash, Doors, Blinds and Fancy Mantles,
A SPECIALTY.
Also Agent for the Sanford Sash and Blind Company.
Will sell for the next sixty days at Rock Bottom prices. Come and see.
NEXT DOOR TO N. C. BAPTIST.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22, 1892—tf

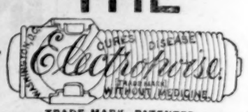
M. JUDGE, Agt.,
Artistic Merchant Tailor,
Overbaugh House, Green Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

I have now on hand a very fine selection of
FOREIGN FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS
from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the Fall and Winter season.
My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prices I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.
Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.
Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 up wards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.
Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.

To the Ladies!
We have just received a beautiful line of
Imported Crepe and Tissue Papers
IN FIFTY SHADES.
We will send to any lady sending us her address an 80-page book on Art and Decoration in Tissue paper, illustrating the many artistic uses of Crepe and Tissue paper, with full directions for making all kinds of decorative articles and paper flowers.
Very respectfully,
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
Oct. 20, 1892—tf

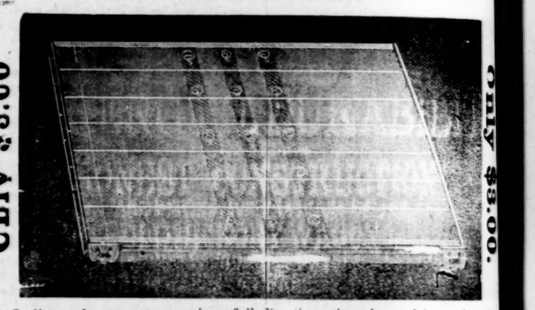
The Fayetteville Steam Laundry
Under New Management,
BEGS TO INFORM ITS PATRONS THAT IT IS NOW PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
LAUNDRY WORK
AT MOST REASONABLE FIGURES.
Give us a Trial.
Fayetteville Steam Laundry
11—17—92 tf

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!
Steamer Murchison,
Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer Cape Fear,
Capt. Irvin Robeson.
Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.
The Steamer Hurt plies between Wilmington and Point Caswell only.
First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.
Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.
Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.
For Freight Rates and other information, apply to
W. S. COOK,
Manager.

Write for Information—FREE.
THE


Write for Advice—FREE.
TRADE MARK, PATENTED.
IS a Speedy, Safe and Sure Cure for ALL Ailments. It is CHEAP because it Never Wears Out—because it Saves Doctors' Fees and Druggists' Bills. VALUABLE because it is absolutely reliable. Call and see It or write for description. A 50-page book Free on application.
Atlantic Electropoise Co.,
1405 New York Ave., WASHINGTON, D. C.

WALTER WATSON
Send for Catalogue.
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, POWDER, SHOT, CAPS, SHELLS, WADS,
CARTRIDGES, POWDER FLASKS, SHOT POUCHES, CARTRIDGE BELTS, CARTRIDGE BAGS, GUN CASES, RELOADING TOOLS, CLEANING TOOLS,
Send for Catalogue.
Sausage Mills; Sausage Stuffers;
Fire Dogs, Fire Shovels and Tongs;
PUMPS, POINTS, PIPE.
Axes--all makes and kinds.
Sash, Doors and Blinds.
Terra Cotta Stove Flue Pipe.

Prices Cut all to Pieces!
—TO MAKE ROOM TO DISPLAY MY—
BEAUTIFUL NEW HOLIDAY GOODS
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THIS NICE WOVEN WIRE SUPPORTED MATTRESS TO FIT ANY BED
Only $3.00

Only $3.00.
Ladies make your own couches—full directions given by applying to the undersigned. An attractive Antique Brass Towel Rack only 15c.; a thirteen pin Hat Rack only 25c., or a nice Oak 16th century finish Hall Tree with German Mirror only $6.00 just think, a nice Wardrobe for $7.00—how cheap. Everything in stock at panic prices. Call early.
WILLIAM B. LaFAR,
MATTRESS MANUFACTURER AND FURNITURE DEALER,
ACROSS THE STREET FROM WILLIAMS HALL, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A.GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.
—THE—
PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA
PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
ESTABLISHED - - - 1774
PERFECTION IN FLOUR.
OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS
ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE INCLUDING THE HARD VARIETY OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.
Patapsco Superlative Patent.
The Premier Flour of America,
Is Unsurpassed for Bread, Biscuit or Pastry.
The Superior Body and Rich Quality of the Bread will show its Economy to the Consumer.
Ask your grocer for
PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT, ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT
MEDORA, HIGH GRADE WINTER PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT, ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
BALDWIN FAMILY, MAPLETON FAMILY.
C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 314 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.
Represented by B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.

A Perfect Chicago Market
IN FAYETTEVILLE!
The Finest Meats an Experienced man can select and Cash can buy, a First-Class Cutter with years experience in Richmond (the leading market in the South), a house perfectly fly-proof, Marble Counter and Scales, and in fact just the most complete market in the State.
At the following first-class grocery stores you will find the City Meat Market's make of Tenderloin Pork Sausage, which surpasses any Sausage ever placed on this market:
R. M. PRIOR, W. W. COLE, ARCHIE McMILLAN, A. S. HUSKE and A. GARRASON.
For the convenience of my down-town customers I have placed an order box in the old Telephone Exchange office. Any order left there will receive prompt attention. Those who have entrusted their orders with me thus far know that for promptness and selected meats I cant be beat.
JOHN GARRASON.
11—3, 92—

THE OBSERVER.

S. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 8, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month. Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editors of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. L. HALL—Notice.
ELECTRIC BELT FREE.
SHILOH'S CURE—4th page.
A. B. WILLIAMS—Land Sale.
W. C. MCDUFFIE, JR.—A Card.
JOHN B. CARY & SON—Wanted.
H. H. HUSKE—Are You Insured?
C. MCARTAN—Receiver's Notice.
W. C. MCDUFFIE, JR.—Removal.
NOVITZKY BROS.—A Kindly Request.
N. W. RAY—Sale of Land for Partition.
JOHN WEDDERBURN—Pensions, 4th page.
NOVITZKY & BRO.—Grand Auction Sale.
H. H. HORNE—Green and Black Teas, &c.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE—Christmas Presents.
E. R. MCKETHAN—Sale of Valuable Real Estate.
STEWARTS' PRINTING HOUSE—Job Printers Wanted.

Our merchants are beginning to receive their Christmas goods.

Extra copies of the OBSERVER can be obtained in the city at the Observer office and Drug Stores only.

The Atlantic Coast Line will begin running their special trains through here about Jan. 10th, which is about the date the Florida season opens.

Baptist State Convention.

Delegates left this morning for the Baptist State Convention which meets at Raleigh to-day.

Japanese Persimmons.

Mr. Andrew Broadfoot recently made a shipment of this variety of persimmons to New York, where they retailed at ten cents a persimmon.

For the Benefit of ex-Confederate Soldiers.

Mr. H. L. Hall, Register of Deeds of Cumberland county has received the pension warrants of pensions for ex-Confederate soldiers.

Off for New York.

Mr. E. J. Hale, editor of the OBSERVER, left for New York this morning, where he goes by invitation of the Reform Club to attend the great Cleveland dinner on Saturday night.

New Residence.

Mr. J. M. Clark has had his house on Rowan street moved back, and intends to erect a handsome residence in its stead. This will add a great deal to the attractiveness of this beautiful street.

The Crawford-Coman Marriage.

Congressman W. T. Crawford, of the Ninth District, was married to Miss Inez Coman on the 30th ult., at the bride's father's in Haywood county. The wedded pair left for Washington, where they will remain during the coming session of Congress.

Horse Robbed.

Thieves broke into the kitchen of Rev. Thos. H. Newberry, who lives in the Southern portion of the city, and took therefrom flour, bacon and a great deal of other provisions. The robbery was not discovered until the next morning. The thieves have not yet been caught.

Water Works Assured.

Capt. J. D. McNeill informs us that the committee appointed to secure water works for this city have closed the contract with Messrs. Ferris and Richards of Jersey City N. J. This firm, than which we understand there is no better in the country, have filed the necessary bond and will commence work very shortly.

Fire in Seventy First.

Mr. John McDuffie's house in 71st township, was entirely consumed by fire last Saturday night. Mr. McDuffie and his family had a narrow escape from being burnt to death, the fire having gained great headway before being discovered. We heartily sympathize with Mr. McDuffie, but we are glad to learn that the house and furniture were partially covered by insurance.

Handsome Marble Work.

Messrs. Godwin & Remsburg have recently erected a handsome monument to the late Dr. James MacRae and two finely carved tablets to his children. We take great pleasure in stating that this work was done by our home mechanics and not ordered from Baltimore, as has been erroneously stated. The monument to the late Daniel G. McMillan was erected by this firm also, and they claim to do the best work in the South.

Sewanee University.

Mr. Silas McBee delivered an address at the Episcopal Church last Sunday morning, on the Sewanee University. Mr. McBee made a very powerful and telling argument in behanf of this splendid institution, and closed with an appeal to the congregation for contributions to further advance its usefulness. Sunday night Mr. McBee delivered a lecture on the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, of which he is the second Vice President, showing in a very interesting manner how it originated, its character and purposes, and what good work it has done.

Grow Tea.

The OBSERVER learns that Prof. Massey was in the city last week making preparations to grow tea. Prof. M. will cultivate three acres in tea on Ochiltree plantation near Fayetteville. The Charleston *News and Courier* of recent date reports that ten acres grown in tea in S. C. netted $3,000. There are consumers in N. C. who pay as high $10 per lb. for tea.

Commissioners' Court

The County Commissioners met on Monday last Dec. 5th, at 10 o'clock. Present W. S. Cook, Chairman, D. B. Gillis, W. J. Buie, D. W. Graham and J. D. Geddie.

The Sheriff was allowed to correct the tax list of J. C. Strickland for 1891. Also the tax list of A. A. McCormick and Lou McCormick.

James C Hales, of Beaver Dam township, was relieved of poll tax for 1892.

The repairs of the bridge over Willis' Creek, in Gray's Creek township, was referred to the Supervisors of said township.

J. B. Troy, Treasurer, presented $5,194 of paid county coupons; $138.75 of bridge coupons, which were destroyed by burning in the presence of the Board.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, By the Board of County Commissioners of Cumberland County, that this Board approves of the petition made by Sheriff Smith of Cumberland County, and J. B. Troy, Treasurer of said county, and asks that the General Assembly grant the relief prayed for by the passage of an act authorizing the transfer of the certificates of deposit held by them as Sheriff and Treasurer, in satisfaction protanto of State and County taxes.

The insolvent account November term was received and ordered paid.

The auditing committee made their report of settlement with the Sheriff and Treasurer, which was accepted.

After auditing sundry bills and making allowances to the poor, the old board adjourned to give place to the new. The new Board met at 12 o'clock. Present W. J. Buie, Geo. W. Graham, Morris Hall, J. M. Lamb and G. A. McDonald. They were sworn into office by W. S. Cook, J. P. They organized by electing W. J. Buie, Chairman, and Jno. G. Shaw, Esq., County Attorney. The Commissioners approved of the appointment of Dr. J. H. Marsh as Superintendent of Health. Mr. Alex. Leslie was re-elected Superintendent of Poor House.

The petition of citizens of Little River and 71st Townships in regard to Lamont's Bridge, was referred to the Supervisors of 71st.

The contract for furnishing coffins for the poor, was awarded to J. R. McNeill & Son.

J. B. Smith, Sheriff, C. G. Cain, Clerk of Court, H. L. Hall, Register of Deeds, J. B. Troy, Treasurer, J. F. Highsmith, Coroner, Constables Jno. W. Maultsby and J. J. Pate tendered their official bonds, which were accepted and ordered recorded.

Reply Postal Cards.

The following is a description of the reply postal cards lately introduced by the Post Office Department and now on sale at the Fayetteville Post Office. The price is two cents each.

The card consists of two parts, one appropriate to an original message, and the other to a reply thereto; the imprint upon the two superscription faces being on reverse sides of the paper, and the parts being easily separated by a scored line between them out about half through the thickness of the paper.

The following is a description of the two parts of the postal.

The Message Part—In the upper right hand corner, constituting the denominational stamp, is a portrait of Gen. Grant, in citizen's dress, three-quarters face, looking to the left, in a horizon tally lined oval frame, with a fine line around the inner and outer edges thereof—a white five-pointed star in a small black circle being on either side of the frame, which bears above the word "Message card," and below the words "One cent," in white slightly shaded capitals. To the left of the stamp, in prominent black letters with outline shading, the letters being arranged in a straight line, are the words "Postal card with paid reply," below which, in shaded German letters, are the words "United States of America," and underneath this, in very small single line capitals, the words "This side is for the address only."

In these latter characters, in the lower left-hand corner of the card, is this direction: "detach annexed card for answer." Around the whole card is an ornate linked border, with heavy corner pieces.

Reply Part—This is precisely the same as the message part, except that the upper part of the frame around the portrait bears the words "Reply card." while to the left on the stamp the words "Reply postal card" in heavy black letters are substituted for the words on the message part. The direction in the left-hand corner is omitted too.

The color of the paper of which the cards are made is a light manilla; the ink of the imprint is black. The size of the card is three and one-half by five and one-half inches.

International cards, with slight differences in the color, lettering and price, are similar to those described above.

Katie Putman.

This troupe deserved a much larger house than they had last Thursday, when they played "An Unclaimed Express Package." Miss Putman first appeared as Dos Chirk, a wandering minstrel, and then went through various fortunes until finally she became the adopted daughter of a very wealthy old man, and married a handsome young fellow, thus ending the play. Miss Putman played her part splendidly, and is a very polished and able actress. Mr. Williams as Norman Derrit, was the villain of the piece, and certainly sustained his part well. There was no occasion for applause, but the audience appreciated his acting very much. Absalom Biggs and his sale of "unclaimed express packages" was the sole amusing feature of the play, and it was certainly very amusing indeed, as was shown from the hearty laughter of the audience. The troupe as a whole was an excellent one, and we bespeak for them a crowded house should they ever appear here again.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Carrie Lippitt Pemberton to Mr. Alexander G. Harrall. The ceremony will take place at St. John's Church, Wednesday morning, December 14th, at 8:30 o'clock.

Mr. Jesse Williams, of Wilmington, representing Dun & Co.'s Commercial Agency, is spending several days in the city.

Bold Robberies.

It is quite evident now that the big fire of Nov. 30th, was not the result of an accident, but that it was the work of a set of thieves, who are infesting our city. Mr. George Brandt's store was entered Thursday night of last week in the same bold manner that Mr. Rosenthal's was Monday night, by the plate glass window being broken, and the robbers entering through the aperture. The thieves must have been in the building fully half an hour before being discovered, as they had deposited a large quantity of goods in the back yard ready for carrying off, having previously opened the back door of the building. Fortunately they were pursued so closely that they did not have time to take any thing with them. A very peculiar circumstance in connection with this affair, is that the man who entered Mr. Brandt's window cut himself as did the man who entered Mr. Rosenthal's window, a handkerchief being found in the store covered with blood. J. A. Burns & Co's., and Mr. E. L. Clark's stores were also broken into the same night, and a considerable quantity of goods taken from them. There was an attempt also to break into Mr. Sedberry's Drug Store. A negro named Henry Johnson was seen slinking around the warehouses in the rear of Brandt's soon after the robbery, and upon being arrested he was found to have three large sacks and an empty valise. The sacks had several large spots of blood on them. The negro was put in jail, and the next morning the deputy sheriff went to his house and found a lot of new shoes, hats, &c., which were identified by one of the parties robbed. The negro is held for trial. It is hoped that his confederates will soon be captured.

The thief, a negro, who robbed Mr. E. L. Clark's store, has been captured and is held in custody.

Meeting of Officers.

The commissioned officers of the First Battalion of Naval Reserves met in accordance with General Order, No. 20, in the Hotel LaFayette parlors last Thursday, December 1st. The meeting was called to order by the senior captain, J. D. McNeill, who was the presiding officer. Charlotte, Wilmington, Newberne and Fayetteville were represented. A letter from commander B. R. Smith was read, expressing his deep interest in and regard for the Battalion and regretting that his removal from the State, on account of his business interests taking him to New York city, necessitated his severing his connection with the Reserves. Resolutions expressing appreciation, &c., of his past services was passed.

Maj. S. W. Cramer, of Charlotte, the first commander of the battalion, was again elected Lieut. Commander for the ensuing term.

A resolution was passed endorsing Adjt. Gen. Glenn, and expressing the appreciation of the several divisions for his personal services and interest taken in the organization.

Other business of importance was transacted looking to the further advancement of this new feature of our military service.

The second division here is in good shape, and Capt. J. D. McNeill is in receipt of a letter from Adj. Gen. Glenn, stating that he has obtained and ordered forwarded to this division at once, two 3-inch breech-loading rifle howitzers. The remainder of the equipments will be completed as soon as the appropriation from the general government is allotted to the several States interested.

Mr. Cook for Speaker of the House.

A correspondent of the Raleigh *North Carolinian* thus refers to our excellent young Representative in the next House of the General Assembly:

The name of Henry L. Cook, of Cumberland, has been mentioned for Speaker of the House, and for the information of those members of the House who may not know Mr. Cook, I desire to say a word for him. He is a progressive young man who has risen to prominence in his own county of Cumberland and the entire Cape Fear section by reason of his ability and merit. He has attained a position at the bar of which any man may well be proud. In the recent campaign he made a brilliant and effective canvass and proved to be popular with all classes of people, who delighted to honor him with their suffrage. He is a self-made man, having been thrown on his own resources from childhood, and has worked his way through life, and is esteemed in his town and county as an honorable and high-minded man. He is capable of performing the arduous duties of Speaker, and if elected he will prove "the right man in the right place." He is destined to be a leader, and there will not be a more popular member of the legislature. He is a man of the people, who has a sublime faith in the honesty and sound judgment of the sturdy yeomanry of the land. Elect him and the whole State will be proud of the "Speaker of 1893."

Jurors Drawn for the Next Term of Cumberland Court.

R. J. Hair, H. D. Cameron, C. E. Ayer, E. F. Jones, A. A. McLauchlin, D. J. Kinlaw, J. H. Currie, Jesse Newton, B. M. Smith, J. H. Faircloth, M. D. Denning, L. J. Faircloth, D. B. Gillis. J. R. McCall, J. P. Thames, J. C. Goodman, Wm. Warrick, Alex. McLeod, J. A. Vann, G. C. Ray, R. F. Amos, Wm. A. McLean, A. McAlpin, J. F. McFadyen, M. V. Smith, Wm. Dawson, A. J. Pendergrass, H. W. Hill, W. H. Pope, J. W. Edge, H. R. Hall, Jos. Ray, A. M. Hair, M. Morgan, J. M. Blackburn, J. E. J. Cain.

PREMIUMS AWARDED

By the Cumberland County Agricultural and Mechanical Association at the 30th Annual Fair at Fayetteville, N C., Nov. 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th.

(Concluded.)

FIELD CROPS.

J. D. Black, for second largest crop of corn grown on one acre of upland, 35 bushels, $7.00
J. A. McArthur, third largest crop of corn grown on one acre of upland, 31½ bushels, 3.00
E. S. Saunders, largest yield of sweet potatoes grown on one acre, 350 bushels, 5.00
Holt & Homewood, largest yield of hay on five acres, 24,101 lbs., 5.00
John S. Ray, largest yield of native grass on one acre, 5,200 lbs., 5.00
Holt & Homewood, largest yield clover hay on one acre, 5,960 lbs., 5.00
W. C. Fields, largest yield peanuts on one acre, 73½ bushels, 5.00

People and their Movements.

Dr. H. W. Lilly left for New York city yesterday morning.

Mr E. L. Pemberton and sister, Miss Alice are on a trip North.

Mr. B. Rucker, a popular young man of Richmond, Va., is in the city.

Mr. Joe McLaurin celebrated his 70th birth day in Fayetteville yesterday.

Mr. S. S. Batchelor, of Raleigh, was in town this week for the purpose of adjusting losses by the recent fire.

Messrs. W. Doug. Smith, F. N. McMillan and F. M. Underwood made pleasant calls at the OBSERVER office the past week.

Mr. W. W. Briscoe, of Norfolk, Va., delighted the congregation of the Episcopal Church Sunday by his magnificent singing.

It was not Mrs. C. U. Robinson who accompanied Mr. Huske Robinson to Florida as was stated in the OBSERVER last week but Mrs. Jeff. Robinson. Mrs. C. U. Robinson is still in the city.

We were delighted to see our old friend and former townsman, Col. Jno. M. Waddill, of Darlington, S. C., who by-the-way was the writer of the very able article, "High Prices or Low?" recently published in the OBSERVER.

Horrible Murders.

The following is an account of the murders committed near Sanford Moore county.

Last Thursday night the residence of Dr. McDonald was entered by robbers who entered the sitting room where two elderly ladies, Dr. McDonald's sisters, were seated. He presented a pistol and demanded money. They screamed and he fired killing one and wounding the other fatally. Dr. McDonald, and elderly gentleman came in, when the robber, at the point of his pistol, made him deliver up his pocket book. It contained some $30. The robber is described as a tall, thin, bright mulatto, but a stranger who to-day reached Sanford from that direction was a tall, thin, dark white man. He told conflicting tales and he is supposed to be the man. He is under surveillance.

Insurance Adjusters.

The following prominent insurance adjusters are in Fayetteville to adjust the losses of their respective companies in the late fire: Messrs. G. W. Dewey, Goldsboro, Kenney, Bachelor and Cowper, of Raleigh, Col. J. W. Atkinson, of Wilmington. We note with pleasure that the Niagara Insurance Company of New York, and the North Carolina Home, represented in this city by Mr. H. I. McDuffie and Col. J. A. Pemberton, respectively—both sustaining a loss of $1500 on the stock of Mr. W. C. McDuffie—promptly adjusted their losses, and paid over the money on Tuesday.

History in North Carolina.

Wilmington Messenger.]

There is a new era in North Carolina in the matter of historic research and composition. Dr. Battle, at the University, and Dr. Weeks, at Trinity College, are doing excellent and important work for the State. Dr. Weeks has already prepared and published a dozen or so of historic monographs upon our State history. It will be instructive to mention them:

History of Y. M. C. A. Movement in North Carolina, 1857-1888. Raleigh; 1888, O., pp. 20, paper, 25 cents.

Blackbeard, the Corsair of Carolina, in *N. C. University Magazine*, pp. 18, paper, 25 cents.

Lane and White, Governors of Roanoke, in *N. C. University Magazine*, pp. 12, paper, 25 cents.

The Slave Insurrection in Virginia, 1831, known as "Old Nat's War," in *Magazine of American History*, pp. 11, paper, 50 cents.

The Lost Colony of Roanoke: Its Fate and Survival. Reprinted from *Papers American Historical Association*, New York, 1891, O., pp. 42, paper, 50 cents.

The Code in North Carolina: Contributions to the History of the Duello. Reprinted from *Magazine of American History*, pp. 14, paper, 25 cents.

William Drummond, First Governor of North Carolina, 1864-1867. Reprinted from *National Magazine*, pp. 13, paper 25 cents.

The Religious Development in the Province of North Carolina. John Hopkins University *Studies in Historical and Political Science*, O., pp. 68, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

The press in North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century. With Biographical Sketches of Printers, An Account of the Manufacture of Paper and a Biography of the Issues. Brooklyn, N. Y., 1891. Sm. Q., pp. 80, paper, $3.50.

He has also prepared "A Tentative Bibliography of the Historical Literature of North Carolina," which is now in press.

He is also meditating upon a history of the Confederate Press. We think this a good idea. We know of no similar purpose. In this connection,, we are reminded that some weeks ago we received a letter from Prof. Weeks that remains unanswered. He is anxious to complete his set of the *North Carolina University Magazine*, and desires to procure as seperate numbers or as parts of bound numbers, and invites correspondence. The numbers wanted are:

Vol. I. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, April, May, June, Aug., Dec., 1852.
Vol. II. No. 9, Nov., 1853.
Vol. III. No. 1, Feb., 1854.
Vol. IV. No. 9, Nov., 1855.
Vol. VIII. No. 1, Aug., 1858.
Vol. X. Nos. 4, 9, Nov. 1860, May, 1861 (of this number only 16 pages, 513 to 528, were ever printed.)

We copy to oblige him by and facilitating his labors, to help the history work at Trinity College, and to aid North Carolina.

[Like Dr. Kingsbury, the editor of the *Observer* is also in debt to Dr. Weeks, whose letter is receiving attention]

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic; acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store, 50c. per bottle.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

MARRIED.

PHILLIPS—McKAY—At his residence in Cross Creek Township, December 6th, 1892, Mr. S. A. PHILLIPS and Miss DORCAS MCKAY, Rev. W. H. Moore officiating.

DIED.

ROUSE—At Branford, Fla., December 2nd, 1892, ZILPHIA MCDUFFIE, youngest daughter of M. H. and S. E. Rouse, aged 5 years, 5 months and 25 days.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

All For—e.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Good Middling.....9
Middling.....8⅞
Strict Low Middling.....8¼
Low Middling.....8¼
Turpentine, $1.60 to $2.10 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 26½ cents
Rosin was steady, prices ranging at 65c to 70c.

Wilmington Market.

ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 1.00 per bbl. for Strained and 1.05 cents for Good Strained.

TURPENTINE (Crude) Distillers quote the market firm at $1.70 for Virgin, $1.70 for Yellow Dip and $1 for Hard.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A KINDLY REQUEST.

In view of the change contemplated by us in the business heretofore conducted under the firm name of Novitzky Bros., it is necessary that all accounts due the firm be promptly paid in order to a proper adjustment of their affairs; and we therefore take this method of urgently requesting our friends and patrons to call and settle their accounts. We have been patiently indulging our customers, and we feel that in evidence of their appreciation of our kindness, they will make no delay in responding to this polite request. An immediate response will very much oblige,

Yours truly,
NOVITZKY BROS.

12—8—2t

Job Printers Wanted.

TWO GOOD, and other JOB PRINTERS can secure permanent employment by applying at once to STEWARTS' PRINTING HOUSE.

12—8—1t Winston, N. C.

NOTICE.

Bids will be received for the construction of vaults in the Court House of Cumberland County till 12 M., on the first Monday of January, 1893. Plans and specifications can be seen at my office.

H. L. HALL, Clerk
12—8—2t Board of Commissioners.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County in the case of Faulk and Tomlinson vs. Orrell, Executor, I will sell on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1893, at the Market House in Fayetteville, the following described real estate, to-wit:

First—The one-half interest of R. M. Orrell in the Blocker land, lying four miles south of Fayetteville, on the Wilmington Road, adjoining the lands of McRae, Shaw and others, and containing about 160 acres.

Second—The house and lot on the south-side of Railroad or Russell street, now occupied by Edwin Glover.

Third—The house and lot adjoinmg the one above described now occupied by Mrs. Julia G. Orrell.

Terms of sale, cash; time of sale 12 M.

For further particulars apply to
ED. R. MCKETHAN, Commissioner.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.
12—8—ts

Green and Black Teas,

FRESH AND EXCELLENT,

just received by
H. H. HORNE.

ARE YOU INSURED?

Just think how tight the insurance was on the property burned in the late fire!

As soon as the news reached the Old Ætna—which has the largest capital, largest surplus, largest of any American Company, the local agent was wired to know if she had a policy in it—ready to settle you see!

Remember she is always "First."

Where can you get better protection?

Secure your property with
B. R. HUSKE, Agent.
12—8—92

Extra Fine Golden Crown Cologne.

prepared expressly for the Holidays. Compare it with other brands.
H. H. HORNE.

ELECTRIC BELT FREE.

To introduce it and obtain agents, the undersigned firm will give away a few of their

$5 GERMAN ELECTRIC BELTS,

invented by Prof. Vander Weyde, President of the New York Electrical Society (U. S. Patent 257,647) a positive cure for Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Loss of Power, etc. Address Electric Agency, P. O. Box 178, Brooklyn, N. Y. Write to them to-day.

12—8—92. 4t

Carolina Baking Powder,

Fresh and pure, made by
H. H. HORNE.

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

WANTED,

District, Special and Local Agents in North Carolina, for the NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Good Territory open for successful men.

Address with references, and record in the business, if any,

JOHN B. CARY & SON, Gen'l Ag'ts
for Virginia and North Carolina,
12—8—92—4t Richmond, Va.

A CARD.

The undersigned extends his heartfelt thanks to his friends and the public generally for valuable assistance in removing stock from his burning store on the morning of December 1st.

W. C. MCDUFFIE, JR.
12—8—1t

REMOVAL.

W. C. McDUFFIE, Jr., THE DRUGGIST,

is temporarily occupying the east store of the Thornton Block (two doors west of R. M. Nimocl's's) where he will be glad to serve his old customers and the public generally.

12—10—tf

LAND SALE.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County in J. D. Williams vs. Jonathan Evans and others, made at November Term, 1892, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., on January 10th, at 12 o'clock M., one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in Cedar Creek Township, about seven miles from town, being a part of the lands of the late Maj. Jonathan Evans. Said lands are particularly described in said decree and in Book Y, No. 3, page 151, Register's office of Cumberland County. Terms cash.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.
12—8—92

Receiver's Notice.

Having been appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the Cape Fear Shingle Company, a corporation heretofore doing business in Stewart's Creek Township, Harnett County, N. C., near Cape Fear River, and having filed the bond as required by the order of appointment I will, on the 5th day of January, 1893, upon the premises of the corporation, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the property belonging to the said corporation, consisting of Machinery, Tools, Belting, Shafting, Pulleys, Engines, Boilers, Saws and a large lot of other valuable effects.

Hour of sale 12 o'clock noon.

All persons indebted in any manner to said corporation are notified to make payment to me at once, and save cost and expenses.

C. MCARTAN, Receiver.
Postoffice address Lillington, Harnett Co., N. C.
12—8—92—4t

Sale of Land for Partition.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., in proceedings for partition among the heirs of M B. Monroe I will, on Thursday, January 5th, 1893, at 11 o'clock at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction, the following lands, viz:

1. About 2,100 acres on Crain's Creek, known as the Shaw Land.

2. About 200 acres on the Monroe Road north of Little River, adjoining the lands of Huske, Townsend and others.

3. About 24 acres on the north side of Little River, adjoining the lands of Fairley Murchison and others, and commonly known as "The Hooper Place" or the McDugald Place.

Terms: The purchaser will be required to pay one-third in cash, and to give note for one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, with interest from sale at eight per cent and the title will be reserved untill all is paid.

N. W. RAY, Commissioner.
12—8 4s

H. H. H.

We can sell you at very low figures some very useful articles for Christmas presents. We suggest:

A Guaranteed Razor; a Strop;
A Shaving Brush; a Pocket Knife;
A Pair Warranted Scissors or Shears;
A Carving Knife and Fork; a Cooking Stove;
A Set Harness; a Flobert Rifle; Cartridges;
A Bag Shot; Powder; Loaded Shells;
Brass Andirons; Shovel and Tongs;
A Boy's Axe; a Saw; Hammer; or Hatchet; a Pair of Scales.

We would remind the ladies we have

BRASS TACKS, CUP HOOKS, SCREW HOOKS, SCREW EYES, CHINA NAILS, &c.

We will be pleased to see you at our store.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
12—8—92—tf

W. H NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

—AND—

House Trimmings,

DRESSED AND ROUGH

LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

PERSON STREET.

NEILL McKINNON,

Commission - Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Cotton and Naval Stores.

Consignments Solicited.

10—6, 92—3m

None Better to be Found.

What? Fine Juicy Mountain Beef.

Where? At N. Ingram's Stall No. 6, at the Market House!

Ingram has just received car loads of *FINE MOUNTAIN CATTLE*

Orders promptly filled and with free delivery.

Sept. 29, 1892—tf N. INGRAM.

NOVITZKY'S

Grand Auction Sale

—OF—

READY-MADE CLOTHING

COMMENCES

MONDAY EVENING,

Dec. 5th, at 7:30 o'clock.

In order to make a change in the style of the firm, Novitzky & Brother will, on the date named above, commence selling by public auction their entire stock of

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Every piece of goods offered by the auctioneer will be knocked down and sold to the bidder offering the highest price. Ours is to be

NO SHAM SALE!

There will be no "by-bidders" for the firm. EVERY ARTICLE will be sold. Nothing will be returned to our shelves unsold that has received a bid, however small.

WE MEAN BUSINESS.

During the daytime anyone desiring to examine our stock or make any purchases will be cheerfully waited on, and such goods as may be desired by our customers will be

Sold Regardless of Cost!

The people of Fayetteville and vicinity know that we have never made any sham pretensions in our business transactions, and they may with confidence rely upon the guarantees contained in this advertisement.

Call Early and Examine our Stock.

THE BEST WILL BE SOLD FIRST.

Very truly yours,

NOVITZKY & BRO.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1892.

Established 58 Years.

We have in our employ now, and have had for two years past,

Mr. Bernhard F. Grohman,

OF SWEDEN,

who came to us endorsed by the fine Jewelry trade of Connecticut's Capitol City as a "gentleman absolutely reliable and a skillful watchmaker." During his four years' service in the famous establishment of the Messrs Linder, of Stockholm, Sweden, he acquired such skill as to obtain for him the position of Synchronizer of the Watches and Clocks of the Royal Palace. The reluctance with which he gave up his fine position in Hartford he feels will be compensated for by the climate and encouraging future offered by this immediate section.

Careful attention given to the proper adjustment of

Chronographs and Complicated Watches.

WITH THE LATEST IMPROVED

MACHINERY,

skillful in its use, a thorough knowledge of the mechanism of all time-keepers, he is prepared to put your watch in a condition to meet the railway requirements.

ALL WORK DONE PROPERLY, PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY.

Special Discounts to the "Trade" on Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silver-Plated Ware and Spectacles.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
JEWELERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
9—22, 92—tf

SHORT CROPS
Necessitate Close Margins.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF

COOK STOVES.

HEATING STOVES

FOR WOOD OR COAL.

PUMPS, TINWARE HOLLOW-WARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

which we will sell at very close figures.

We also have a full line of

Iron Mantels and Grates.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

☞ Have your Stoves repaired and fitted up before the cold weather is on you.

McMILLAN BROS.
Oct. 13, 1892—tf

E. L. CLARK,
GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS

(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).

COUNTRY PRODUCE

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

Fresh Meats, Etc.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.

3—17, 92.

A GREAT ATTRACTION

—AT—

FRANK THORNTON'S

CLOTHING STORE!

A great gathering of clothing buyers have pronounced my stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing

—TO BE THE—

LARGEST and CHEAPEST

EVER DISPLAYED BY ANY CLOTHING HOUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

For the past eight or ten years I have controlled the clothing trade of this section of the State, because it is a well-known fact that I offer no garments that are not cut in the newest styles, and style goes a long way now.

Not less than $40,000 worth of Clothing

is now shown at my Clothing Store, at prices that will suit the times. This immense stock includes

MEN'S FINE CUTAWAY FROCK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE PRINCE ALBERT FROCK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE STRAIGHT CUT SACK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE CUTAWAY SACK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE OVERCOATS.

These goods come in all the most

DESIRABLE STYLES and COLORS,

and an inspection of them will convince the most skeptical, that this stock is indeed a great attraction. I show also an immense line of

Boy's and Youths' Clothing,

INCLUDING

OVERCOATS,

which will be sold exceedingly cheap. I mention specially a line of **BOY'S SUITS** for school wear which will *defy all competition* as to price. Parents are earnestly invited to call and examine this line of goods.

Don't forget that I have a line of SAMPLES for custom work, and will always guarantee a perfect fit.

This stock of goods was bought to sell, and I am prepared to compete with any house either in this city or elsewhere, so that everybody who intends buying a new suit, will find just what they want, and will save money by calling at my Clothing Store.

FRANK THORNTON.

Fayetteville, N. C., 9—22, 92.

The Democratic Senate.

Washington Cor. New York Sun.

When the United States Senate convenes in special session on the 4th of March next for the particular purpose of confirming President Cleveland's Cabinet nominations, the Republicans will, for the first time in fourteen years, find themselves in a minority. They will have not more than 39 of the 88 Senators, while the Democrats will have 43 or 45, the exact number depending upon the complexion of the Legislatures of Montana and Nebraska. The Populists will have four, and possibly six, Senators, one of them being the present rather lukewarm and unreliable Republican Senator, Mr. Stewart of Nevada. In any contingency the Democrats will be able to muster more votes than the Republicans, and with the aid of the Populist votes, which are apt to go with them, they will have a majority of 9 or 10. It is not likely that any of the Populist Senators will ever vote with the Republicans on a party question, but should one of them do so, and should his party colleagues refrain from voting, the result would be a tie, thus giving Vice-President Stevenson the deciding vote. Such an interesting situation as this, however, is not apt to come about, and the Democrats, with or without, the support of the Populist Senators, will be able to reorganize the committees and the officers and enact such legislations as they see fit.

It is a popular saying that the Senate of the United States is deteriorating in point of ability of late years, and that the men who have obtained seats in that body are intellectually far below those who represented their States before the war and during the years immediately following. A glance at the personnel of the Senate during the two years when the Democrats were last in control is therefore interesting as a comparison. After the reorganization in the spring of 1879, and while William A. Wheeler was still Vice President and presiding officer, the Chairmanships of the leading committees were divided as follows: Judiciary, Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio; Finance, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Foreign Affairs, W. W. Eaton, of Connecticut; Appropiations, Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia; Naval Affairs, John R. McPherson, of New Jersey; Public Lands, Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana; Claims, Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri; Patents, Francis Kernan, of New York; Territories, A. H. Garland, of Arkansas; Railroads, L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi; Revision of the Laws, William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania; Contingent Expenses, Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia; Civil Service and Retrenchment, W. C. Butler of South Carolina; Transportation Rates to the Sea board, James B. Beck, of Kentucky; Rules, John T. Morgan, of Alabama; Select Committee on Civil Service, George G. Vest, of Missouri; Tenth Census, Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio; Public Printing, William Pinkney Whyte, of Maryland; Library, D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, and Commerce, Matt W. Ransom, of North Carolina.

That was a galaxy of Democratic statemen whose peers have never since sat in the United States Senate, and whose predecessors at any period could hardly have been their superiors. They were ably assisted by other Democrats of renown, but of less prominence at that time. Among them were David Davis, of Illinois, James E. Bailey, of Tennessee, now a Federal Judge; Theo. F. Randolph, of New Jersey, since dead; Charles W. Jones, of Florida, James L. Pugh, of Alabama, "Zeb" Vance, of North Carolina, and J. G. Harris, of Tennessee, still Senators.

Tariff Reform Among the Negroes.

An Atlanta telegram says: Fifteen of the most prominent negroes, representing all portions of the State of Georgia, have met and formed a tariff reform club. They issued the following card: "We, the undersigned, met at the residence of W. H. Bently, for the purpose of organizing a 'Conservative Club.' Its object is to take into consideration tariff reform, and such other matters as may redound to the interest and building up of the colored people of this State and the South, and to unite more closely together the interests of white and colored alike."

"Yes, Sir, we are tired of being chained to protection corpses," said Capt. Moses H. Bently, a well known colored man, "and we are coming out for tariff reform." Bently, who is captain of a colored military company, and prominent Republican politician, continued as follows: "This action has been taken after due reflection. We find that our financial interests are bound up with those of the people among whom we live. We would not deserve prosperity if we knifed the very people who rendered our prosperity possible. Our people, under no circumstances, could ever get any benefit from protection. We are going to make a State organization of this. We will push on to other States inside of the year. You will see the entire colored race rallied under the banner of tariff reform.

The South and the Inauguration.

Washington Letter—New York Herald.

When Cleveland was first inaugurated the presence of Fitzhugh Lee in his gray uniform, followed by the gray-clad staff and the mile-long column of military organizations from the South, created more enthusiasm than the President himself. It was really the first reunion of the blue and the gray at an inauguration since the war.

Lawrence Gardner, one of the most prominent of the District Democrats, said to me to-day that the inauguration in March would be an event such as has never been seen before, and that the reception of Mr. Cleveland would simply be tremendous. Applications, he said, had already been received from all over the country for places in the parade and for quarters in the city, showing that there is an interest in the coming inauguration far beyond anything of late years.

The applications from the South are far greater than heretofore, and it looks as though the man in gray would be a prominent feature of the occasion. The First Virginia Cavalry Regiment has applied for the position of Cleveland's special body-guard, and as Virginia is the only State having a full regiment of cavalry she may be granted the honor.

There is a boomerang quality in the poetic justice which has been decreed that the World's Fair shall be held, after all, in a Democratic city, in a Democratic State, and under a Democratic National Administration.

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THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate.

First District.—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans. No news, probably two democrats.

Second District.—Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde and Pamlico; C. L. Pettigrew, d, and J. S. Marsh, d.

Third District—Northampton and Bertie; C. W. Mitchell, d.

Fourth District—Halifax; W. H. Day, d.

Fifth District—Edgecombe; Dr. W. P. Merer, d.

Sixth District—Pitt; F. G. James, d.

Seventh District—Wilson, Nash and Franklin; Jacob Battle, d, and G. W. Newell, d.

Eighth District—Craven, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Onslow and Greene; L. A. Potter, d, and G. F. Parrott, d.

Ninth District—Duplin, Wayne and Pender; B. F. Aycock, d, and T. J. Armstrong, d.

Tenth District—New Hanover and Brunswick; Geo. L. Morton, d.

Eleventh District—Warren and Vance; ——, r.

Twelfth District—Wake; H. C. Olive, d.

Thirteenth District—Johnston; Jas. H. Poa, d.

Fourteenth District—Sampson, Harnett and Bladen; F. R. Cooper, d, and W. H. G. Lucas, d.

Fifteenth District—Columbus and Robeson; J. A. Brown, d, and E. F. McRae, d.

Sixteen District—Cumberland; Jno. W. McLauchlin, d.

Seventeenth District—Granville and Person; Dr. Wm. Merritt, p. p.

Eighteenth District—Caswell, Alamance, Orange and Durham; T. M. Cheek, d, and J. A. Burch, d.

Nineteenth District—Chatham; J. W. Atwater, p. p.

Twentieth District—Rockingham; Dr. W. J. Courts, d.

Twenty First District—Guilford; John D. King, d.

Twenty Second District—Randolph and Moore; L. C. Phillips, d.

Twenty-third District—Richmond, Montgomery, Anson and Union; R. E. Little, d, and Peter McRae, d.

Twenty-fourth District—Cabarrus and Stanley; W. G. Means, d.

Twenth-fifth District—Mecklenburg; F. B. McDowell, d.

Twenty-sixth District—Rowan, Forsyth and Davidson; E. B. Jones, d, and W. C. Owen, d.

Twenty-seventh District—Iredell, Davie and Yadkin, R. B. McLauchlin, d, and ——, d.

Twenty-eighth District—Stokes and Surry. No news. In doubt.

Twenty-ninth District—Catawba, Lincoln, Alexander and Wilkes; M. O. Sherrill, d, and J; S. Cranor, d.

Thirtieth District—Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga; W. C. Fields, d.

Thirty-first District—Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancey; S. L. Patterson, d, and L. M. Bialock, d.

Thirty-second District—Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk; T. B. Twitty, d, and R. W. Sandifer, d.

Thirty-third District—Buncombe, Madison and Haywood; J. M. Campbell, d, and Jos. S. Davis, d.

Thirty-fourth district—Henderson, Transylvania, Jackson and Swain; R. L. Heatherwood, d.

Thirty-fifth district—Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham; Ben Posey, d.

Summary.

Democrats,	44
In Doubt.	3
People's Party,	2
Republicans,	1
Total,	50

House.

Alamance—J. A. Long, d.
Alexander—T. F. Murdock, d.
Alleghany—C. J. Taylor, d.
Anson—Thos. J. Watkins, d.
Ashe—No news.
Beaufort—Jno. R. Rowe, d.
Bertie—A. S. Roscoe, d.
Bladen—W. I. Shaw, d.
Brunswick—Geo. H. Bellamy, d.
Buncombe—R. B. Vance, d., and Jno. W. Stornes, d.
Burke—Julius H. Hoffman, d.
Cabarrus—D. Henry White, d.
Caldwell—Edmund Jones, d.
Camden— ——— r.
Carteret—David W. Russell, d.
Caswell— ——— r.
Catawba—P. A. Hoyle, d.
Chatham—Alfred Self, p. p. and A. M. Wicker, p. p.
Cherokee— ——— d.
Chowan—W. B. Shepard, d.
Clay—J. S. Anderson, d.
Cleveland—Sylvanus Erwin, d.
Columbus—J. B. Schulken, d.
Craven—R. P. Williams, r.
Cumberland—H. L. Cook, d., and Alex. Thaggard, d.
Currituck—A. O. Dey, d.
Dare—J. B. Midgett, d.
Davidson—John C. Thomas, d.
Davie— ——— r.
Duplin—A. D. Ward, d.
Durham—Frank L. Fuller, d.
Edgecombe—Jesse Brake, d., and W. L. Barlow, d.
Forsyth—C. B. Watson, d., and A. E. Shore, d.
Franklin—F. S. Spruill, d.
Gaston—J. B. White, d.
Gates—M. R. Eure, d.
Graham—Jno. F. Tatham, d.
Granville—Two republicans or p. p.
Greene—W. M. Carraway, d.
Guilford—M. H. Holt, d., and J. H. Gilmer, d.
Halifax—W. H. Kitchen, d, and F. H. Taylor, d.
Harnett—N. A. Smith, d.
Haywood—R. D Gilmer, d.
Henderson— ——, r.
Hyde—David H. Carter, d.
Hertford—W. P. Taylor, d.
Iredell—Dr. J. R. McLelland, d., and Richard E. King, d.
Jackson—Walter E. Moore, d.
Johnston—R. B. Whitley, d., and Y. J. Lawhorn, d.
Jones—J. C. Parker, d
Lenoir—E. J. Brooks, d.
Lincoln—W. L. Crouse, d.
Macon—J. Frank Ray, d.
Madison— —— r.
Martin—M. T. Lawrence, d.
McDowell—J. C. McCurry, d.
Mecklenburg—Hugh Harris, d., J. R. Erwin, d., and J. L. Jetton, d.
Mitchell— ——, r.
Montgomery—No news.
Moore—W. J. Adams, d.
New Hanover—Edgar G. Parmelee, d., and G. W. Westbrook, d.
Northampton—C. R. Harrell, d.
Nash— ——, p. p.
Onslow—Silas W. Venters, d.
Orange—Jas. Norwood, d.
Pamlico— ——, d.
Pasquotank— ——, r.
Pender—R. C. Johnson, d.
Perquimans—Parker, p. p.
Person— ———, p. p., or r.
Pitt—I. K. Witherington, d. and Fred McLawhorn, d.
Polk—No news.
Randolph—T. M. Robertson, d., and H. K. Fuller, d.
Richmond—W. R. Covington, d., and L. M. Blue, d.
Robeson—T. A. McNeill, d., and J. S. Oliver, d.
Rockingham—Jas. W. Dameron, d., and R. J. Lewellyn, d.
Rowan—Lee S. Overman, d., and J. H. McKenzie, d.
Rutherford—A. L. Parker, d.
Sampson—C. E. Daniel, d., and A. F. Howard, d.
Stanly—J. P. Nash, d.
Stokes— ——, p. p., or r.
Surry—Stephen Venable, d.
Swain—J. A. Franks, d.
Transylvania— ——, d.
Tyrrell—C. E. Tatum, p. p.
Union—T. C. Eubanks, d.
Vance— ———, r.
Wake—C. H. Clark, d., Fred L. Merritt, d., and Walter H. Grimes, d.
Warren— ———, r.
Washington—H. J. Starr, d.
Watauga—E. F. Lovell, d.
Wayne—W. R. Allen, d., and J. A. Stevens, d.
Wilkes—No news.
Wilson—Dr. J. T. Graves, d.
Yancey—No news.

Summary.

Democrats	93
Republicans	11
People's party	12
In doubt	4

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9—29, 92—tf B. R. HUSKE, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect November 27th, 1892.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:27 "
Leave Sanford,	9:48 "
Leave Climax,	11:44 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12.15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:02 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	12:00 noon.
Leave Rural Hall,	1:22 p. m.
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	1:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:30 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:57 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:45 "
Leave Climax,	4:13 "
Leave Sanford,	6:00 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:46 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:40 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:30 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:02 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:43 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:47 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:05 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:49 "
Leave Maxton,	9:20 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	10:15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No 19, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:40 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 11, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	3:55 p. m.
Leave Climax,	4:20 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.	No 18, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	11:00 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	12:20 p. m.	6:15 "
Arrive Madison,	1:10 "	7:05 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.	No. 17, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Madison,	1:50 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	3:08 "	8:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	4:25 "	10:00 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air Line train North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 a. m., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

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Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Oct. 8, 1892.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon,	12 30 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 40 "	6 36 P. M.
Arrive Tarboro,	*2 18 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro,	12 58 P. M.	*6 36 P. M.
Arrive Wilson,	2 18 P. M.	7 00
Leave Wilson,	*2 30 "	.....
Arrive Selma,	3 25 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville,	5 20 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro,	3 15 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw,	4 14 "	.....
Leave Magnolia,	4 27 "	8 40 "
Arrive Wilmington,	6 00 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Dated May 31, 1892.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78, Daily.
Leave Wilmington,	*2 35 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
Leave Magnolia,	1 54 A. M.	10 57 "
Leave Warsaw,	.....	11 11 "
Arrive Goldsboro,	2 55 A. M.	12 05 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville,	.....	*9 30 A. M.
Leave Selma,	.....	11 25 "
Arrive Wilson,	.....	12 20 P. M.
Leave Wilson,	3 35 A. M.	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount,	4 03 A. M.	1 30 "
Arrive Tarboro,	*6 30 A. M.	*2 18 "
Leave Tarboro,	.....	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Weldon,	5 05 A. M.	2 55 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M. Greenville 6:52 P M., Kinston 8:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:30 A M, Greenville 8:40 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:25 A M. Weldon 11:45 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:30 A. M., arrive Parmele 9:00 A. M., returning leaves Parmele 7:00 P. M., arrives Washington 8:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:03 P M 4:2 P M, Plymouth 7:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:20 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:50 A M 9:0 A M. Arrive Tarboro 1:00 A M, 11:20 A M.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch, leave Fayetteville 5:30 P. M., arrive Rowland 7:12 P. M. Returning leave Rowland 7:35 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 9:20 A M Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield N C, 8:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:40 P M, arrives Nashville 7:15 P M, Spring Hope 7:40 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:1 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 4:0 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 3 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. "Daily except Sunday.

Trains No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

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Widows of such soldiers and sailors are entitled (if not remarried) when their soldier's death was due to army service or not, if now dependent upon their own labor for support. Widows not dependent upon their own labor are entitled if the soldier's death was due to service.

Children are entitled (if under sixteen years) in almost all cases where there was no widow, or she has since died or remarried.

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Old claims completed and settlement obtained, whether pension has been grated under later laws or not.

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A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5, and is the

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$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
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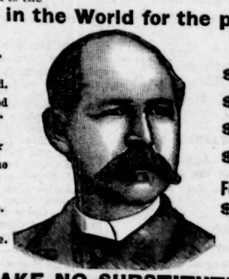

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$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
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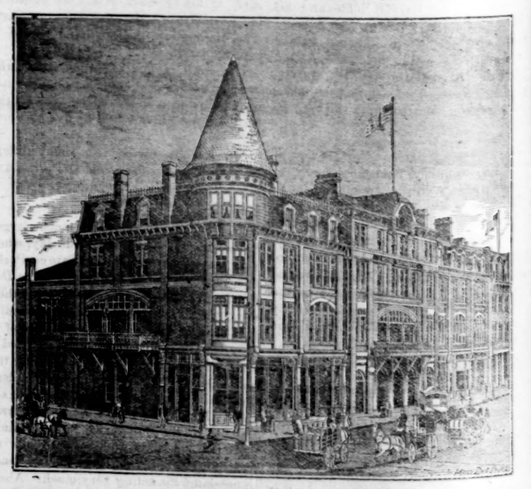

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